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THE WRECK OF THE "FLYING WELSHMAN," OCTOBER 3: THE SCENE IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ACCIDENT.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG FROM A SKETCH BY BERT THOMAS, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER.

OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY L. F. AUSTIN.

Some of us who used to listen to Sir William Harcourt in his palmy days owe a tribute of gratitude to his memory. He was never one of your orators who are always on their legs with a ready-made malison or benediction on whatever is going forward. The cheap debaters of the House of Commons, who deliver upon every subject opinions without form and void, must have been mighty wearisome to this student of rhetoric. Harcourt rarely spoke without preparation; and when his natural force was unabated, his speeches had a rich vivacity, very different from the thin and rather illiterate merriment of the new Parliamentarian, who is neither amusing nor persuasive. When the old Parliamentarian addressed the House it seemed to blow a hurricane of humour. Some learned gentleman, whose mind is always running on microbes, says that prolonged and energetic speaking evicts the friendly germs inhabiting the respiratory organs. Driven out of house and home, they are naturally resentful; and, attacking the honourable member opposite, they may do him more harm than the oratory which has projected them in his direction. If there were anything in this theory, Sir William Harcourt ought to have prostrated his opponents, and sent the whole Front Bench that received his onslaughts to early graves.

But to all who knew that oratory is an art, and not a mere scattering of germs, Harcourt's speeches in his prime were delights. They were more effective on the platform than in the House. The best of them were heard some six-and-twenty years ago, when Lord Beaconsfield had just returned in triumph from Berlin, and was apparently seated in power more securely than ever. Then Harcourt made a series of attacks on the Government in a vein of sarcastic banter that convulsed the country. I remember a Tennyson cartoon, picturing him as a buffo singer, with a huge voice, and that rather overpowering vitality which we associate with the buffo. Other renowned performers were listening with visible chagrin. But if Harcourt was a buffo, his comedy had a breadth which tickled the grave and reverend as much as the populace. There was no withstanding that prodigious buoyancy, and the wit of his illustrations. One unfortunate member of the Administration, extolling the Anglo-Turkish Covenant, which pledged the strength of Britain to maintain the Sultan's dominion in Asia Minor, had a vision of English commercial enterprise restoring to that region the beauty and fertility of the Garden of Eden. He saw our ploughmen turning the soil, and our seedsmen sowing the crops. Upon this prophecy Harcourt poured a deluge of ridicule which was like the bursting of a reservoir. He pictured Asia Minor watching and waiting for the English and their steam-ploughs: "Sister Anne, Sister Anne, do you see anybody coming? Do you see the English coming, Sister Anne?" His audience roared with glee; the whole island held its sides. After all these years, I recall as if it were of yesterday how this triumphant quip flew from mouth to mouth until that unfortunate nobleman must have groaned, like another Caddy Jellyby: "Asia Minor is a beast; I wish it were dead."

We have no magnificent party buffo now. For this loss your serious politician is no compensation. I would rather have one Sydney Smith than a bushel of theologians. Besides, Sydney Smith was a serious man fundamentally, and lived in a time when men were not required to be solemn, and even lugubrious, before public opinion would give them a character. The true buffo was matured like good wine; but now everybody is in such a hurry that there is no time for anything but strictly decorous and vapid Parliamentary spouting. I see that M. Marcel Prévost, always full of counsel for women, warns them against the haste of life, the flurry of their amusements, the nervous strain of the automobile at sixty miles an hour. "If you would only sit down quietly to your needle for just half an hour, dear ladies," says he, "what nourishment for the soul!" In old time, women were always at the needle, and the soul was apt to get stagnant; but just half an hour a day at crochet-work or a nice, slow stocking (not shirt-buttons; first, because man isn't worth it, and next because he doesn't wear 'em, but profanes the universe every time he fingers the wobbling stud)—this slight halt in the swallow-flight of the townswoman, this pause in the whirl of her impressions, should medicine nerves, and awaken humour. In that half-hour man would seem less exasperating than droll. Suppose him a caller at the moment when the prescription must be taken. "Excuse me," says the fair patient, "this is my time for taking the needle. Don't be alarmed; it isn't a hypodermic injection of morphia—it's knitting!"

Mrs. Craigie, in her "Letters from a Silent Study," says she permits a very rare type of visitor to sit in her presence when she is at work. This being has the gift of sympathetic stillness, which acts as a gentle spur to the brain at the study-table. Mr. Fisher

Unwin, Mrs. Craigie's publisher, is probably the type she has in mind. I can see him sitting almost breathless, and noiselessly stroking a contract for Mrs. C.'s next book. Now the fair knitter should exact from her visitor, allowed to remain while she does the needle-cure, a docile quiescence, calculated to set him and his tribe at a humorous angle in her meditations for thirty peaceful minutes. What a subject for reverie he would make as an imaginary pioneer of the new knickerbocker movement! Mr. Henry Holiday tells us it is an error to suppose that the trouser disguises the calf which knee-breeches would reveal. The curves of the knitter's mouth might indicate playful wonder, as through half-closed eyes she took sly glances at the limbs crossed with that negligent abandon which distinguishes the man in an easy-chair. He would admire the curves, and speculate as to their meaning; and when the half-hour was passed, she would say: "What have I been thinking about? Well, do you know, I had a vision of the Apollo Belvedere, after he had worn modern garb for a century, sitting with his legs crossed; and somehow the outline suggested that, should he return to his original costume, he will not be quite the thing of beauty that sculpture represents!"

Man is a timid creature, for all his airs; and you may notice in this halting new movement a consciousness that his leg is not as ornate as Sir Willoughby Patterne's. He does not mind displaying it at golf, when its rugged aspect may be set down to worsted; but how would it look, my masters, in a thin silk stocking? Have we not seen on Levée day rather lean shanks in Pall Mall, or muscles too well developed for the strict contour of grace? The disclosure was made at the bidding of loyalty; but would it be as readily made in response to fashion? Then your breeches, which are not designed for the dogged stride on the golf-links, surely demand a gait we have not practised—not a strut, nor yet an amble, but an easy springing motion, which a gentleman had when he entered a room with his three-cornered hat under his arm. It may have had something to do with the minuet, though Pope, if he saw us now, would certainly not affirm that those move easiest who have learned to dance. It is all very well to don knee-breeches, take a cab, mingle with the throng at the theatre, and sit in a stall, where your adventurous limbs cannot be seen. But to enter a room at an evening party, or the hall of the Brighton Métropole after dinner, is quite another pair of shoes.

Sitting in that hall last Sunday, I wondered who would have the courage for this perilous undertaking. Mr. Max Beerbohm is the champion for my money. Already I saw the pensive but resolute glitter of his shoe-buckles. For we must throw off the yoke of black tape if we are going to join the movement. Mr. Max Beerbohm, in the hall of the Métropole, would not be the observed of all observers, for I know how he dislikes Shaksperian allusions. But he would make a stir; he would be at the centre, as Matthew Arnold would say. (Matthew Arnold, I trust, is more congenial to him than Shakspeare.) And the Métropole would be eager to see him again; his visits would swell the traffic of the London and Brighton Railway; and the potency of his example would gather a growing band of disciples. It might be well to review them now and then, so as to repress the zeal of too obtrusive spindles just at the outset. But with tact and determination knee-breeches for evening wear should conquer timidity and prejudice, despite the old gentleman who cries in the *Westminster Gazette* (not always an organ of reaction), "Give me a pair of bags!" Who is going to walk, he asks, in breeches and silk stockings on a cold and miry night? Are there no ulsters to keep off the cold, cold blast? The new movement will take a cab, and save the shoe-buckles; but some of us, thrifty souls, will put on our over-shoes—rubbers, as the Americans call them—accoutre our precious calves in gaiters, and sally through the mud. There was a time when highly reputable persons used to walk to evening parties in goloshes, and take them off in the cloak-room without shame. Let us restore this simplicity of mind.

At Ostend the English visitor notes with a sigh the amplitude of the Kursaal, the excellence of the orchestra, the variety of innocent recreations which have nothing to do with the halls where the ghost of the old-time gambling still walks. You sigh because these things, which we relish so much abroad, are denied to us in our own watering-places, or dispensed with a sparing hand. At Brighton Mr. William Forbes, manager of the Brighton Railway, discoursed to me about Dieppe, and the festivities there when the Mayor of Brighton enraptured the Dieppoises by appearing in his official robes, accompanied by his mace-bearer. If Brighton could have a Kursaal on its sea-front, sighed Mr. Forbes, with an orchestra that appealed to every intelligent lover of music, and with the harmless amusements of the Continental *plage*! "Harmless!" I can hear Mrs. Grundy exclaim. "This man would pollute our seaside with a Casino!" Madam, it is a place for a game of chess with one's grandmother.

THE WAR: AN EXPERT COMMENTARY.

BY R.N.

Colonel Gädke, the well-known special correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, who is with the Russian forces, telegraphing from Mukden recently, reported that "the situation here is still obscure." The phrase fairly sums up the situation everywhere, and although there may be some clearing of the atmosphere before the end of the week, at the present time the obscurity is complete. It matters little whether one wishes to get a light upon what is happening on the Russian side, on the Japanese, or at any of the centres of interest; one is met by conflicting statements, which are more puzzling and more disappointing than an absolute dearth of news. When such a state of things obtains, the task of the would-be student of the war is not simplified.

Some little time since, the rescript of the Tsar creating a Second Manchurian Army raised the question of the exact position which General Gripenberg was to hold in respect to that of General Kuropatkin, and the position of both these officers relative to that of the Viceroy. Then it was said that Admiral Alexeieff was about to return to the West, succeeding Count Lamsdorff as Foreign Minister, thus introducing another disconcerting factor in the problem. Now, at the time of writing, it is reported from St. Petersburg that Kuropatkin, far from being discredited by his work in the past, is to be raised to a higher post in Manchuria, having General Linievitch under him as commander of the First Army, and Gripenberg of the Second. It may well be that if there is foundation for these various rumours, the fog of war is descending upon Russia's forces in the Far East. But inconsistent, vacillating, and inept as the actual rulers of the Empire have shown themselves to be in the past, it is inconceivable that, at the present moment, they should take steps which are bound not only to hamper the action of the actual commander of the army in the field, but must neutralise the efforts which are obviously being made to add to the strength of his force.

General Linievitch, who is mentioned as the successor of Kuropatkin, has not been so successful in North-east Korea as to lead to the belief that he is likely to be picked out for such an important post. A more probable explanation is that while Kuropatkin remains in command of the main army, and General Gripenberg will take charge of the Second Army, consisting of the troops now being hurried forward, Linievitch will have command of a Third Army, directed to the defence of Vladivostok. Such an arrangement would be more in accordance with methods in vogue in European armies, and, with such large numbers as are now being put into the field, would also be dictated by prudence and expediency. It should be noted that, strategically, the position now presented is an entirely different one from that which obtained before the battle of Liao-yang. Then Kuropatkin's front was parallel with his line of retreat. Now it is at right angles to that line. With his centre at Mukden, his wings stretch out on either side, resting in the west almost as far as Sin-mun-tun, in Chinese territory, and on the east towards North-east Korea. There are at present no indications of large movements on the part of the Japanese directed towards the envelopment of either flank; and, although the Russian General must still find difficulty in the provision of transport at any great distance from the railroad, he is apparently making strenuous efforts to surmount this obstacle to the necessary mobility of his army.

On the Japanese side, we learn that the rail has been relaid to Liao-yang, and that ammunition, provisions, and stores are being rapidly pushed to the front. The Government of the Mikado has also made rearrangements for more speedily drawing upon the resources of the country, and increasing the army to a strength sufficient for meeting all probable requirements. The latest information is to the effect that the field force has been augmented to a total of nearly 400,000 men, General Kuroki having 150,000 on the extreme right, General Nodzu with 100,000 in the centre, and General Oku on the left with 120,000, while on his left again, on the Liao River, there are 25,000 men covering the extreme flank in this direction. And this is independent of the troops at Port Arthur. If, as there is every reason to believe, the rearrangement of the periods of service with the colours which has now been made law in Japan will produce another 600,000 men, it is evident that Russia will make a great mistake if she entertains the idea that her enemy has already drawn upon all her available resources.

If there be doubt and uncertainty as to the actual condition of affairs around Mukden, still more is this so with the situation at Port Arthur. Every day now we have fresh accounts, conflicting in the extreme, of the progress or otherwise of the Japanese. In any case, the besiegers must be held to have gained ground; and there are very grave doubts about the truth of the reports of wholesale destruction of men on either side. Of one thing we may be certain—if the fleet is to escape it must make the attempt very soon indeed, and the feeling that this is the case is probably the foundation for many of the reported sorties of the Russian ships. In Admiral Wiren the navy is said to have at last found a man with skill to plan and energy to execute. It would not be surprising, therefore, if at any moment we should learn that those vessels which yet remain seaworthy have made another dash for safety in neutral ports. This may not be a very high aim, but it appears to be the only one possible in the circumstances.

As to the Baltic Fleet, or Second Pacific Squadron, it does not appear likely to be ready to sail for some little time. The battle-ship *Orel* is now reported to have come to grief again, and although the damage may not be serious, it is quite sufficient to detain her longer in dockyard hands.

IN FAME'S BY-PATHS.

VIII.—LLOYD AND THE ATLANTIC.

A deeply interesting and little-known episode in our history is the effort or series of efforts to rediscover the legendary islands of the North Atlantic, lying to the west of Britain and Ireland, some years before Columbus sighted America (in 1492) or Diaz rounded the Cape of Good Hope (in 1486). From a remote period, from an epoch long anterior to the First Crusades, stories of such islands had floated in the imagination, and become crystallised in the tradition, of the Middle Ages. A full generation before St. Augustine came over to convert the English, the Irish abbot, Brandan of Clonfert, was said to have cruised for ten years (about 565-75) in the Northern Seas, towards the Sun-Setting. There the saga brought him to various romantic, terrible, or delicious spots in the Unknown—the Island of the Blessed, the Isle of Hell's Mouth, the Isle of Delights, the Paradise of Birds, and so forth—giving us, in the midst of many trivialities, a wonderful picture of the wildness, the power, and the infinitude of the ocean, as it struck the simple hearts of the early Irish monks. And these very monks, we must not forget, were the first discoverers of Iceland. Their houses braved the winds and waves on many a rocky islet of our coasts; they were the greatest mediæval travellers before the Northmen—

They heard across the howling seas
Chime convent-bells on wintry nights;
They saw, on spray-swept Hebrides,
Twinkle the monastery lights.

Later adventurers from Spain and France, as well as from British lands, were credited not merely with discovering, but with colonising. The most celebrated of such colonies was planted, men said, by seven Spanish bishops in the island of Antillia, due west of Portugal, at the time "when all Spain was overrun by the miscreants of Africa." In the days of Thomas Lloyd, on the eve of the Great Discoveries, it is evident that Bristol merchants and mariners could be induced to adventure money and life in a serious effort to rediscover Antillia.

Nor were they the last to do so. Down to the end of the sixteenth century, and even later, these islands of St. Brandan, of Antillia, of Brazil, and others like them, were dutifully entered on most of the leading maps and charts of the Atlantic. They were sighted again and again by determined and devout people who went out to look for them. In their origin they were perhaps connected with some real discoveries; and at all events they exercised a marked influence in stimulating the fruitful and practical Western ventures of later ages, when the terror of Nature had passed away, and when man began boldly to explore the deepest mysteries of the world we live in.

In the latter years of the fifteenth century, the time that now specially concerns us, no one in Europe remembered anything of the genuine achievements of the daring Norsemen who, nearly five hundred years before, had reached America and tried to settle in Vinland. But there was the greatest interest in the discoveries of legend.

On June 15, 1480, according to an old chronicler of high authority, a certain accomplished seaman, called a "magister navis scientificus totius Angliæ," sailed from Bristol with a ship of eighty tons' burden, equipped at the cost of one John Jay junior, whom we may suppose to have been a rich West-country merchant. The object was to search for the islands of Brazil and the Seven Cities; but the vessel was beaten about by heavy storms, and returned, without sighting land in any quarter, on Sept. 18 of the same year. The "magister," who led this expedition has sometimes been identified with John Cabot, so famous as a leader of Bristol seamen from 1490 onward; but the mysterious man of science is now known to have been one Thomas Lloyd, Llyde, or Thyld; and the venture may possibly be connected with the alleged visit of Columbus in 1477, when that mighty spirit may have imparted to some Englishmen a portion of his own zeal for the discovery of the western route to Cathay and India. But the expedition is obviously linked with something more general than the visit or leadership of any one man—with that outward movement of European nations, which, under the guidance of Prince Henry the Navigator, had long been seeking the way round Africa to India; which between 1415 and 1475 had explored the coastline of the Dark Continent from Morocco to the Equator; which in the same space of time had thrown light into the Sea of Darkness, and rescued from the obscurity of ages the lovely island-groups of Madeira, of the Canaries, of Cape Verde, and even of the far-outlying Azores.

The plunge of Thomas Lloyd and his friends into the *Mer ténéreuse* is supremely interesting to Englishmen as the first sign of the awakening of national interest in discovery. May we not connect this new development with the final overthrow of English dreams as to a Continental empire; with the final expulsion of the English invaders from France; with the half-conscious stirrings of a new ambition, eager to seek another world for conquest, trade, and settlement overseas? One thing at least is certain. The enterprise of 1480 was no isolated venture. From 1490 the Bristol mariners took up once more the aims of Jay and Lloyd, and every year went out into the western sea a fleet of two or three or four caravels to search for Brazil and the Seven Cities. A new influence had come to bear upon them. The Italian navigator John Cabot, a Genoese by birth and a Venetian citizen by adoption, was now urging them onward, and it was "according to the fancy of this Genoese, a man like Columbus," that they framed their plans. They did not work in vain. In the summer of 1497 John Cabot led them to the discovery of some part of the North American continent—the south of Labrador, the east of Nova Scotia, perhaps the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence—thus giving England her first title in the New World.

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THE WORLD'S NEWS.

MR. BALFOUR'S
EDINBURGH SPEECH.

On the evening of Oct. 3 the Prime Minister was entertained at dinner by the Scottish Conservative Club in Edinburgh. During the evening a motion of condolence with Lady Harcourt on the death of her husband was seconded by Mr. Balfour, who made a graceful reference to Sir William as a hard fighter whose thrusts were never poisoned. Later, in response to the toast of his health, Mr. Balfour dealt with the statement of the Leader of the Irish party, who had in America given wide currency to the view that that party would hold the balance in the next Parliament. To this the Premier replied that, as far as Unionists were concerned, there would be no bargaining. Their political opponents might make what promises they pleased: Unionists were not for sale. As to the question of Unionist differences, such, if they existed, had no reference to any policy which would be dealt with by the present Government. Touching on the fiscal question, Mr. Balfour had seen nothing to alter in what was known as his "Sheffield policy," which was not, as he understood it, a policy of Protection. Protection, in his opinion, aimed at supporting home industries by raising home prices: that might be a good policy, but it was not the Sheffield policy. The Premier disavowed himself a Protectionist, but he agreed with Mr. Chamberlain that the only way out of the present difficulty would be by a free conference with the Colonies and India. From this we might expect good results, and he should like to recommend it to the Unionist party.

THE WELSH RAILWAY
DISASTER.

On the afternoon of Oct. 3 a terrible accident occurred to the "Flying Welshman," the Great Western 10.40 express from Milford to London. The train, consisting of two engines, seven coaches, and a guard's van, left Milford at the usual time, and proceeded without incident until about midway between Llandilo Junction and Loughor Bridge. At that time the train was running at no very high speed along a straight piece of line on a low embankment, and, for some reason at present unexplained, the first engine left the rails and fell over upon the down line. The second engine left the rails, but the foremost coaches went right over the embankment, one telescoping the other. The rest of the coaches, and the guard's van were not overturned. The driver and the fireman of the first engine and one passenger were killed. Fifty persons in all were injured, and to these first aid was rendered in the most admirable manner by a medical student who happened to be among the passengers. Doctors from Swansea and Llanelli were on the scene as quickly as possible, and conveyed the worst cases to the Llanelli and Swansea Hospitals.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE SIR A. KEPPEL
STEPHENSON,
FORMERLY SOLICITOR TO THE
TREASURY.

THE SWAZILAND PROCLAMATION. The vexed question of Swaziland is now in a fair way towards settlement. On Oct. 3, a Proclamation, to be administered by Lord Milner according to the Transvaal laws, was published in Pretoria. In terms of this document all existing Statutes except the Grass Burning Law are repealed. A resident magistrate's court will be established on similar lines to those existing in the Transvaal, and circuit courts, with appeal to the supreme Court, will be held twice a year. Native chiefs will still have jurisdiction in civil cases where aboriginal natives are concerned, and natives will have the right of appeal to the resident magistrate. Convictions made by the Special Commissioner previous to this Proclamation remain valid, but all existing concessions to the Paramount Chief of Swaziland must be confirmed by the Chief Court. Among other provisions the new Proclamation does away with monopolies; but this is not expected to give rise to discontent among traders, as the benefits of good and stable government will more than compensate them for any curtailment of their privileges. For many years the position in Swaziland has been anomalous, and the Proclamation promises to set matters on a better footing.

THE COLONIES AND PREFERENCE. A cartoon in *Punch* gives effective expression to the belief that Mr. Chamberlain has not secured Colonial sympathy with his fiscal policy. "I have given him no encouragement," says Miss Cornstalk in the cartoon. This scarcely tallies with the facts: Most of the political leaders in Australia have declared strongly in favour of Mr. Chamberlain; and Mr. Watson, the leader of the Labour party, has turned a deaf ear to the appeal of Mr. John Burns, who says the policy will impose

"tremendous sacrifices on British workers." Mr. Seddon declares these sacrifices to be bogeys. In Canada Sir Wilfrid Laurier, twice within a week, has urged the conclusion of "treaties of commerce" between the



TA LAMA. TUNVIK.
TIBETAN WORTHIES AT LASSA: THE TA LAMA (DISGRACED FOR NOT OPPOSING THE BRITISH ADVANCE) AND THE TUNVIK CHEMPO.

Photograph by an Officer of the Expedition.

Colonies and the Mother Country, thus contradicting Lord Rosebery's statement that by such a course the Colonies would sacrifice their fiscal independence. The electors of the United Kingdom may reject Mr.



Photo. Lafayette.
GENERAL H. S. GOUGH,
NEW GOVERNOR OF JERSEY.

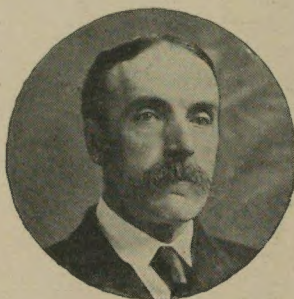


Photo. Russell.
THE LATE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL OWEN WILLIAMS,
SPORTSMAN.



Photo. Levitsky.
GENERAL PRINCE SVIATOPOLK-MIRSKI,
NEW RUSSIAN MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

Chamberlain's policy, but they cannot do this on the ground that the Colonies do not want it.

OUR PORTRAITS.

The world must be judged fortunate in that the retirement of Professor Dr. Robert Koch from his post of Director of the Institute for Infectious Diseases at Berlin does not bring with it his retirement from the work to which he has devoted his life. Few modern scientists are better known than Dr. Koch, and few have better deserved public recognition. His chief studies and discoveries have, of course, been in connection with the causes and cures of consumption. Born at Klausthal, Hanover, on Dec. 11, 1843, he studied medicine at the University of Göttingen, and early made a speciality of bacteriological



PROFESSOR ROBERT KOCH,
RETIRED FROM THE DIRECTORSHIP OF THE INSTITUTE FOR
INFECTIOUS DISEASES, BERLIN.

research. In 1880 he became a member of the Imperial Board of Health; two years later he succeeded in his endeavours to isolate the bacillus of tuberculosis, a year later still discovered the microbe of cholera, and in 1891 was appointed to the position he now vacates. His discovery of the phthisis bacillus and his invention of a serum which he believed would kill it, and his opinion that bovine tuberculosis is not communicable to human beings, have been the cause of endless acrimonious discussion, and the truth of the latter statement was denied by most of his celebrated contemporaries. His theories as to rinderpest and bubonic plague, which he seeks to prove is chiefly disseminated by rats, have been received more quietly and with greater belief. Dr. Koch is sixty-one.

Sir Augustus Frederick William Keppel Stephenson, K.C.B., K.C., who died on Sept. 26, was born in London in 1827, and followed the example of his father, the late Henry Frederick Stephenson, M.P. for Westbury and Commissioner of Excise, by adopting the law as a profession. Admitted to Lincoln's Inn in 1846, he was called to the Bar in 1852, went the Norfolk Circuit for some years, practised at the Aylesbury, Bury, and Ipswich Sessions, was for a time Marshal and Associate to Lord Campbell, was Recorder of Bedford, Assistant Solicitor to the Treasury, Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, Solicitor to the Treasury, Queen's Proctor, and Director of Public Prosecutions. Sir Augustus was created C.B. in 1883, was promoted K.C.B. in 1885, took silk in 1890, became a Bencher of his Inn in 1892, and retired on pension in 1894.

Lieutenant-General Owen Williams, who died on Oct. 2, had been for forty years a conspicuous figure in the worlds of smart society and sport. He was educated at Eton, entered the Royal Horse Guards in 1854, was Equerry to the King during his Indian tour in 1875-76, represented Marlow, with which he had a long family connection, in Parliament in the Conservative interest from 1880 to 1885, and was well known as an owner of racehorses. He had been a member of the Jockey Club since 1881.

Prince Sviatopolk-Mirski, the recently appointed Minister of the Interior in Russia, is of Polish origin. He has already had experience of the work of the department he is now called upon to administer as assistant to his predecessor, and as assistant to the Chief of the Police. More recently he has acted as Governor-General of Vilna. His policy, as we pointed out last week, shows signs of being more conciliatory than that of the unfortunate de Plehve.

General Hugh Sutlej Gough, the new Governor of ungarrisoned Jersey, has a considerable military reputation, and is not likely to find his position supremely difficult. Transferring from the Navy to the Army in 1868, he has seen service in various parts of the globe. In the Afghan War of 1878 and 1879 he took part in the storming of Ali Musjid; in the Egyptian Campaign of 1884 he fought in the battles of El Teb and Tamai; and in the Bechuanaland Expedition of 1884 and 1885 he raised and commanded the 3rd Mounted Rifles. He has also been A.D.C. to the Commander-in-Chief in India, commander of the 18th Hussars, and Assistant Adjutant-General (cavalry) at Headquarters.

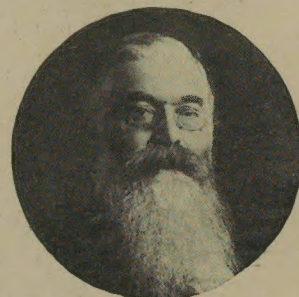


Photo. Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE RIGHT REV.
J. G. HOLMES,
BISHOP OF ST. HELENA.

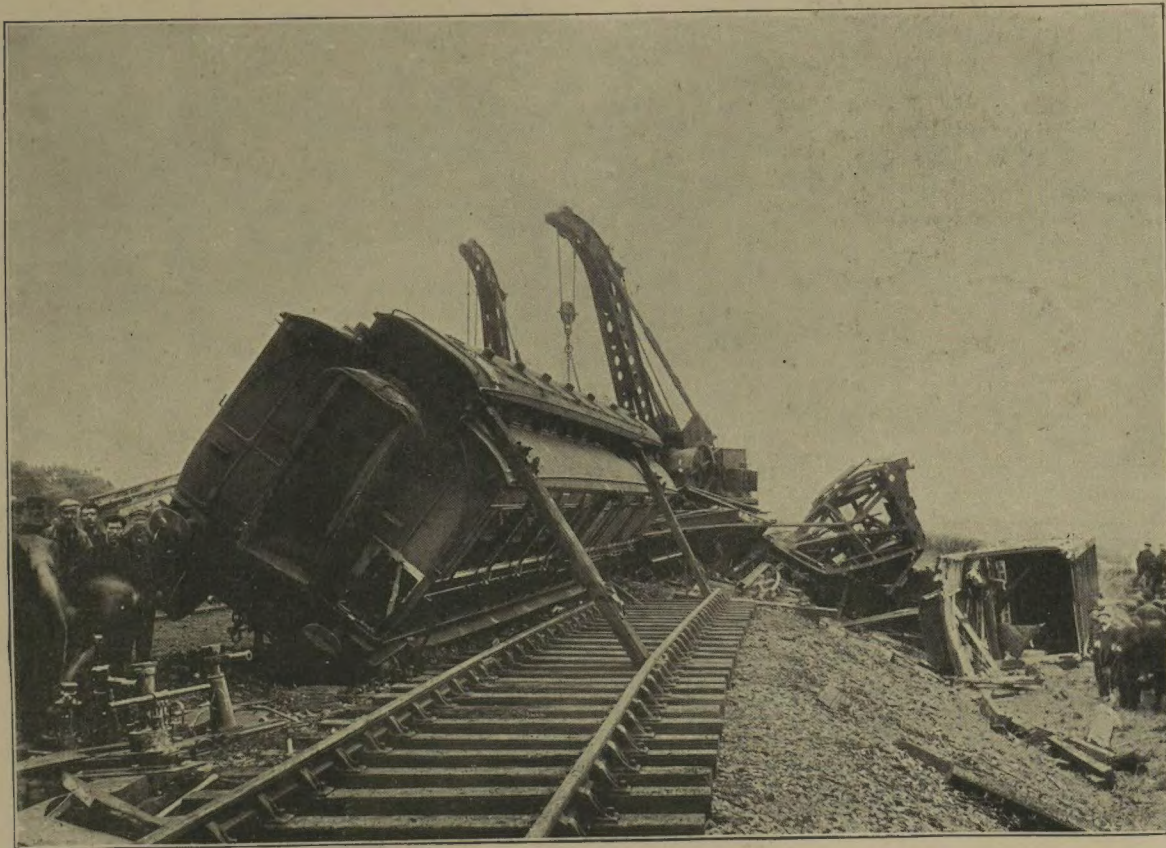
The Right Reverend John Garraway Holmes, who died on Sept. 26, at the age of sixty-four, became third Bishop of St. Helena in July 1889. Graduating from University College, Oxford, of which he was a Gunsley exhibitioner, he was ordained deacon in 1863 and priest in 1864. After serving curacies at Lutterworth, Reading, Reigate, and Wandsworth Common, he was appointed to the vicarage of St. Philip's, Sydenham. In 1889 he went to South Africa to be Dean of Grahamstown and Rector of the Cathedral, and, later, he also acted as Archdeacon and Vicar-General. His other activities included the editorship of the *Southern Cross* and membership of the London School Board.

THE RUSSIAN
COMMAND IN THE
FAR EAST.

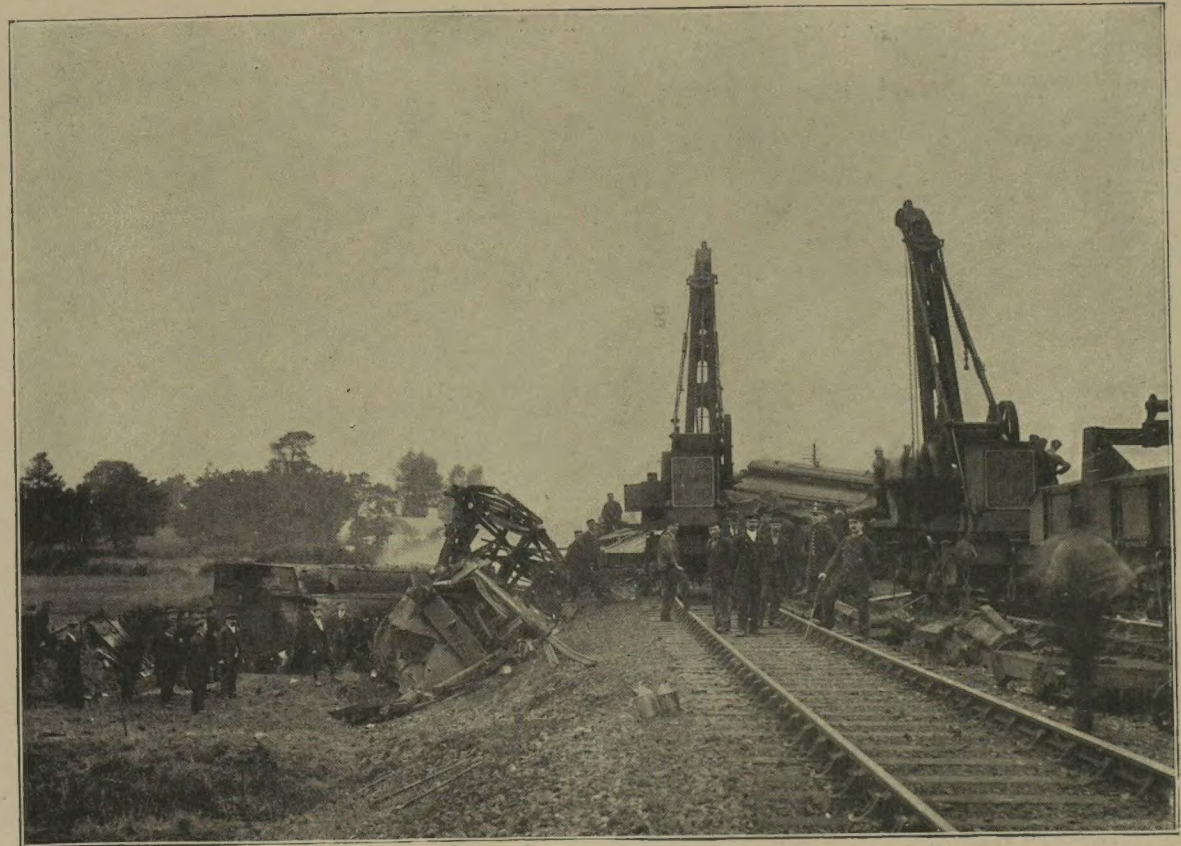
Many reports have been current regarding the position of Admiral Alexeieff. It was said that he was to be removed from the supreme command in the Far East, and that he would be appointed to the position of Foreign Minister in St. Petersburg. At the same time there was a rumour that the Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaievitch would be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian armies. None of these rumours, however, seems to have any foundation, except that Admiral Alexeieff, while remaining Viceroy, will not have any voice in military matters. General Kuropatkin is believed to have been entrusted by the Tsar with the supreme control of both armies, of which General Linievitch has the immediate command of the first and General Gripenberg of the second. There is a discreditable story that Admiral Alexeieff, on hearing of

THE WRECKED "FLYING WELSHMAN": THE TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR LLANELLY ON OCTOBER 3.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CHAPMAN.



THE BLOCKED LINE, LOOKING TOWARDS SWANSEA.



Engine.

AN ENGINE TURNED TO SCRAP-IRON: CLEARING THE LINE.



DÉBRIS OF THE DISASTER: WRECKED AND DERAILED COACHES.



RUINS OF A GREAT EXPRESS.

the Japanese advance on Mukden after the battle of Liao-yang, made a precipitate retreat northwards by railway. He delayed the southward-bound trains in order to facilitate his escape, but one of the station-masters having neglected to signal the Viceroy's special, it crashed into an ambulance-train and killed forty wounded. It is to be hoped for the sake of Alexeieff's reputation that this is an invention of those who wish him ill.

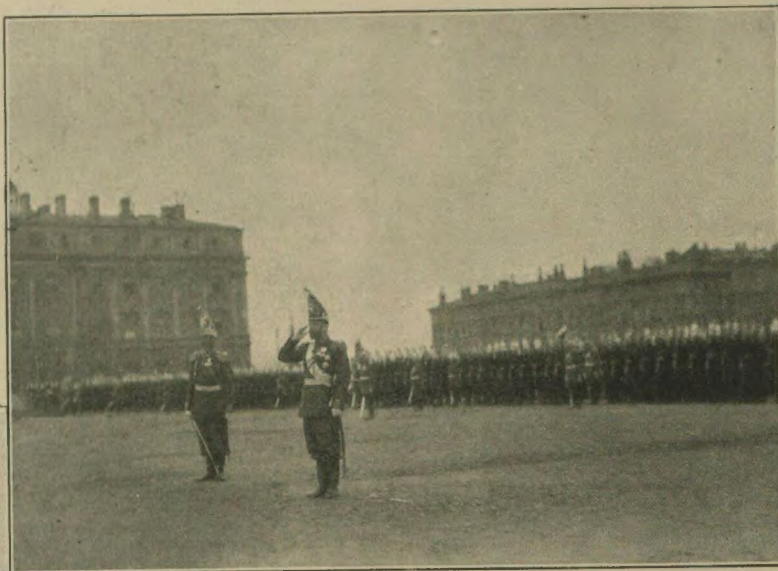
THE CIRCUM-BAIKAL RAILWAY.

Russia's communications with the Far East have been facilitated by the opening on Sept. 26 of the Circum-Baikal Railway. Hitherto the Trans-Siberian line has been interrupted by the lake, and the only means of communication was by the ice-breaker *Baikal*, which made three trips a day and could carry twenty-five railway-carriages each trip. On the new loop-line, which passes round the lake, ten trains of thirty carriages each can run daily. The construction of the

each her representative made a delightful picture. Otherwise the play was a mere series of tirades, chanted by Mrs. Potter in her customary monotone, and merely interrupted by the amusingly periodic appearances of the heroine's neglectful husband and ardent lover. It was hardly the fault of Mr. Abingdon or Mr. Loring Fernie that they could make nothing of these

Boyne, who might, however, advantageously endow his Prince-consort with a little more suavity.

THE BRITISH WORKMAN. A rather trenchant criticism of the British workman appears in the Rev. R. J. Campbell's article in the *National Review*. Mr. Campbell complains that the workman does not put his energies into his task. "True," answers Mr. Keir Hardie, "but that is because he has to work for an employer's profit." It is seriously argued that, until the workman is his own master, he has a moral right to do as little as he can for his wages. If this singular doctrine is to be enforced, it will be impossible for this country to hold its own against foreign competition, and the chance of the workman becoming the controlling factor in commerce, never very promising, will vanish altogether. Mr. Campbell is too severe on the workmen's share of the national drink bill. After all, the consumption of liquor is chiefly that of moderate drinkers. There is a grievous amount of drunkenness, but it is not the drunkards who pay for all the drink. Mr. Campbell ought to see that the greatest contribution to the revenue in this respect is made by people who have never abused intoxicants in all their lives.



THE TSAR AS A PAVLOFF GRENADEER.

latter rôles, for the opportunities they afforded were of the slightest.

"HIS HIGHNESS, MY HUSBAND," AT THE COMEDY.

The embarrassments of an imaginary Prince-consort furnish the theme of the "fantastic" comedy, "His Highness, My Husband," which Mr. William Boosey has adapted from the French of MM. Xanrof and Chancel; and very adroitly has the Englishman converted a rather risky if witty farce into a graceful and ingenious love-story. Mr. Boosey perhaps has not quite succeeded at every point; there are occasional *longueurs* in his version, as there are unattractive

his activity. The new campaign has opened with the looting of the Ogaden tribe, of whom the Mullah has reported to have killed six hundred; he has likewise captured an enormous quantity of camels and sheep. It is said that recently the Mullah has received a great number of rifles.

THE RETURN OF THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

Not a day too soon the leading column of the Tibet Expedition has arrived safely on the Indian side of the Karola Pass. The remainder of the Mission force was expected to cross on Oct. 3. The homeward march has been full of hardships, as winter is now setting in with great severity in the Asiatic Highlands. In spite of the intense cold, however, there has been no loss of life among the men. Fodder is scarce, grazing having almost entirely dried up, and the Tibetans are charging exorbitant prices for forage. The Karola Pass is the worst part of the journey, and Colonel Younghusband

TWO GREAT REVIEWS AT PETERHOF: THE TSAR INSPECTING THE CHEVALIER GUARD (CAVALRY) AND THE PAVLOFF REGIMENT (GRENADEERS).

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BULLA.

The reviews took place on the same day, and at each his Imperial Majesty wore the uniform of the regiment he was inspecting.

railway was begun in 1899 by M. Savrimovitch. The work has been of extraordinary difficulty, and has cost £37,409 a mile. Thirty-three tunnels were blasted with dynamite. The entire length of the line is 152 miles.

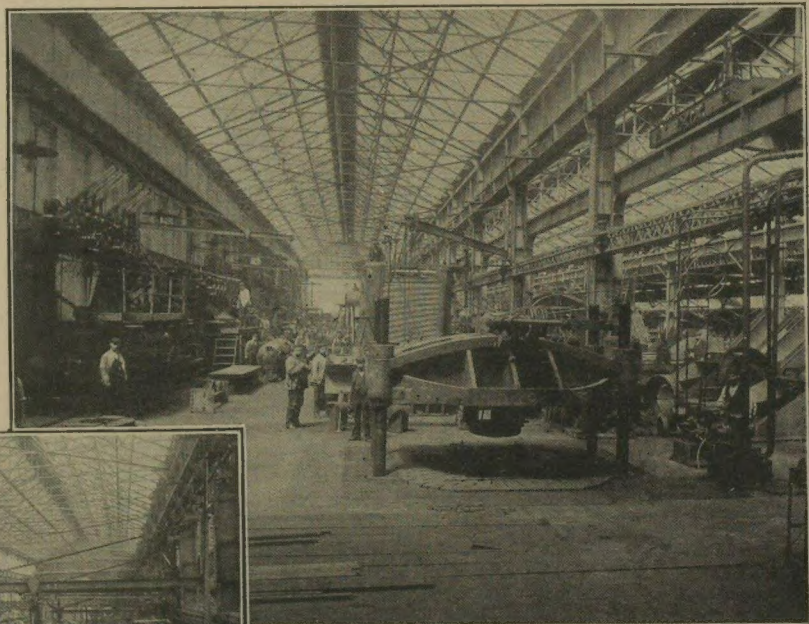
THE KAISER IN COMMERCE.

To his many protean characters, the German Emperor has, it appears, added that of steamship manager. He has, indeed, for some time held the office unsuspected, but it has now been realised that the appointment of Captain Grumme, one of his Majesty's aides-de-camp, to be a director of the Hamburg-American line, means that none other than the Kaiser will control the affairs of the company. Hitherto, Herr Ballin, nominally the managing director of the line, has taken no serious step without consulting his Imperial Majesty, who is said to have given him much valuable assistance. The Kaiser has revised and altered plans for new vessels, and has superintended details of business to such an extent that Herr Ballin's reputation as a successful manager is said to be founded on his Imperial master's wisdom. This is consoling for Herr Ballin, whose fellow-merchants in Hamburg are said to be delighted with the Imperial interest in commercial affairs.

"THE GOLDEN LIGHT," AT THE SAVOY.

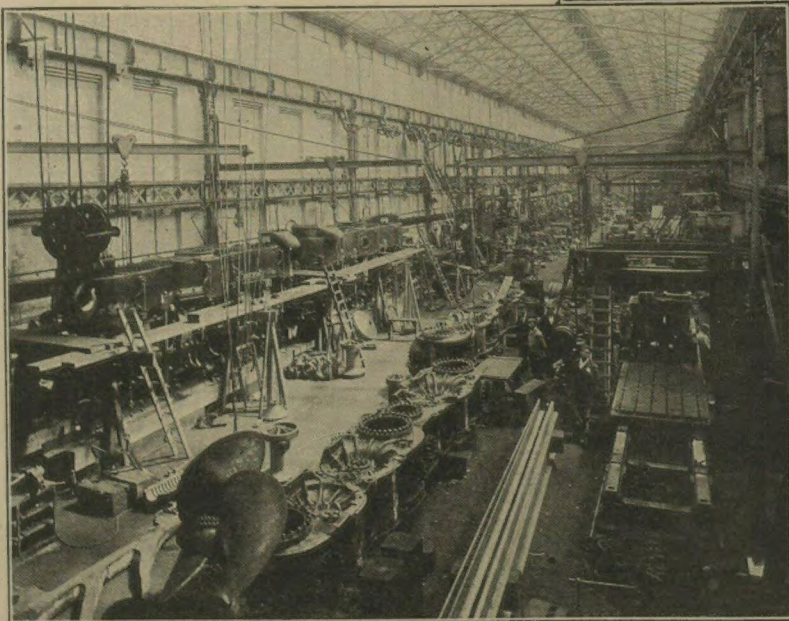
Mrs. Brown-Potter's prompt withdrawal of her sister's unfortunate attempt at a problem-play was the only possible sequel of the first-night verdict passed upon the piece—a verdict none the less eloquent for being one of silent condemnation. Apart, indeed, from the new actress-manageress's wonderful gowns, the feature of last week's Savoy *première* was the laudable reserve of the audience, which, though bored by a continuous flow of commonplace and often ludicrous rhetoric and a plentiful lack of even the semblance of drama, was only once betrayed into anger over "George Daring's" hopelessly amateurish production. Had the author of "The Golden Light" been able to emulate the subtlety of the designer of Mrs. Brown-Potter's "emotional" costumes, there would have been a different story to tell. In these beautiful "confections" a carefully varied succession of colour harmonies was made to illustrate the sentimental progress of a conventional *femme incomprise*, and in

much to his interpreters—to the girlish charm and feminine tenderness of Miss Miriam Clements as the young Queen; to the polished manner of Mr. Eric Lewis as a frivolous ex-King; to the sprightliness of Miss Lottie Venne, cast for the part of an intriguing, oft-married widow; and to the comedy gifts of Mr. Leonard



A VAST MACHINE-SHOP AT YARROW'S.

may be congratulated on his successful crossing. With the news of the return came the announcement that the Chinese Amban, lacking the requisite powers from Peking, had not signed the Treaty of Lassa. This seems to rob the document of much of its significance, for a treaty made by a protected State without the endorsement of its suzerain might very readily be called in question. The statement caused considerable surprise, and the Press made inquiries at the India Office. In reply, an official communication was issued to the effect that the treaty negotiated at Lassa was only a draft, and that it awaited formal ratification by the Viceroy of India. The terms discussed by the British Commissioner and the Tibetan authorities must be regarded as purely provisional. The returning Mission reports "all quiet at Lassa." In our Supplement will be found many curious pictures of the life of the Forbidden City as seen by British officers. There are also pictorial records illustrating the life of the Mission at the capital. Our soldiers, it appears, like the Japanese in Manchuria, were devoted to the contemplative man's recreation. We also show the bazaar opened by the Tibetans near the British camp.



A GREAT ENGLISH CENTRE OF TORPEDO-BOAT BUILDING: SCENES IN MESSRS. YARROW'S WORKSHOPS AT POPLAR.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY FINCHAM.



Photo. Jones

AN ADDITION TO SCARBOROUGH'S AMENITIES: LAYING THE LAST STONE
OF THE NEW PARADE.

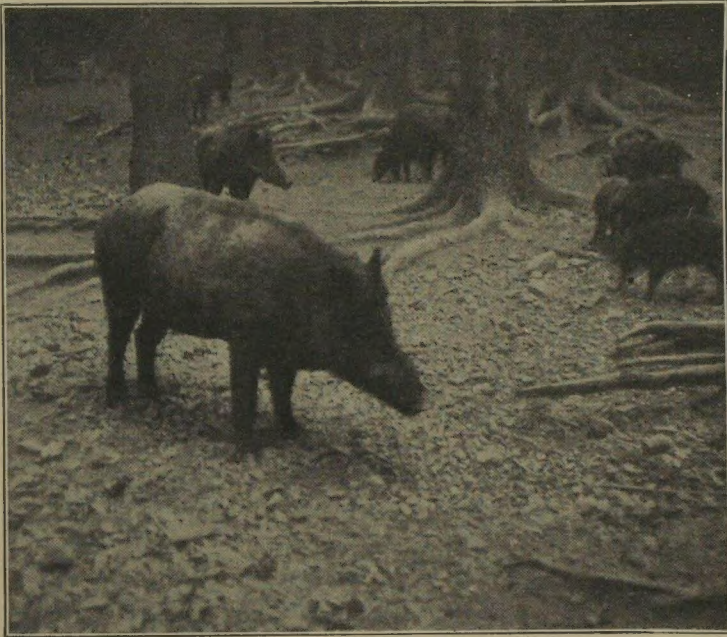
The last block of the Marine Drive extension at Scarborough was laid by the Mayoress of the town at the extreme point near the crane on October 1. The work, which has cost £85,876, was begun in 1897.



Photo. Higgins.

BURNED ON ITS ANNIVERSARY EVE: RUINS OF ST. CHRYSOSTOM'S,
MANCHESTER.

On October 2, St. Chrysostom's should have celebrated its twenty-seventh anniversary, but the previous evening it was entirely destroyed by fire. Of the interior nothing remained save a few leaves of the Bible on the lectern.



QUARRY FOR THE GERMAN EMPEROR: WILD BOARS
IN THE HARZ MOUNTAINS.

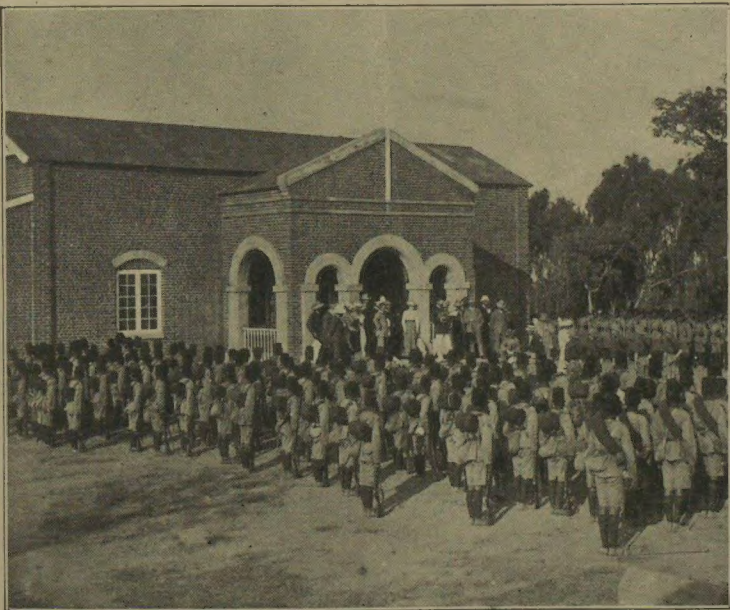
On his annual shooting excursions the German Emperor does doughty execution with his rifle among the wild swine. His Imperial Majesty intends on October 25 to revisit the Harz Mountains to pursue his favourite sport.



Photo. Polson.

THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND'S PATRONAGE OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION:
HER GRACE'S NEW SCHOOL, OPENED AT GOLSPIE, OCTOBER 3.

The Duchess of Sutherland, aided by the Duke, Mr. Carnegie, Lord Strathcona, and the Dukes of Portland and Westminster, has had the school erected within three miles of Dunrobin Castle, at a cost of £16,000. Sixty Highland lads will hold scholarships here.



BACK FROM SOMALILAND: WELCOME TO THE KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES
AT BLANTYRE.

After two years' service in Somaliland the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the King's African Rifles returned on August 13 to British Central Africa. At Blantyre, Mr. Claude Melcalfe, on behalf of the European residents, read an address of welcome to the officers and men.

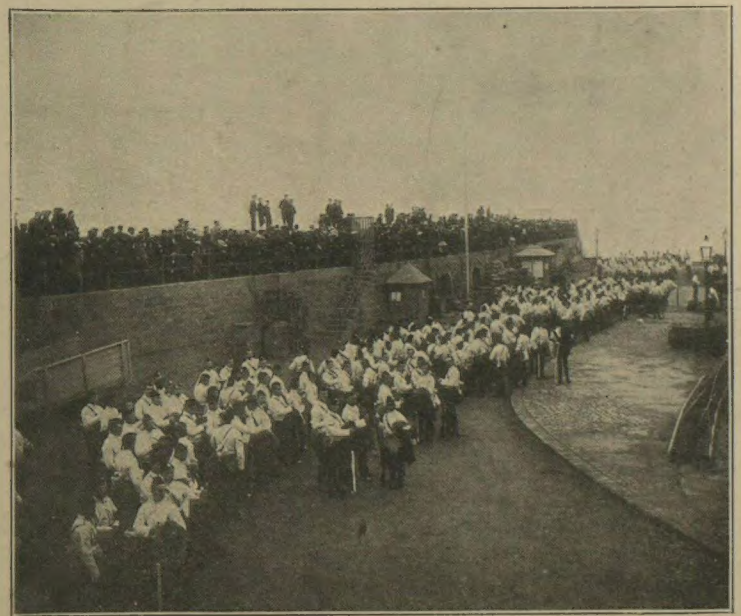
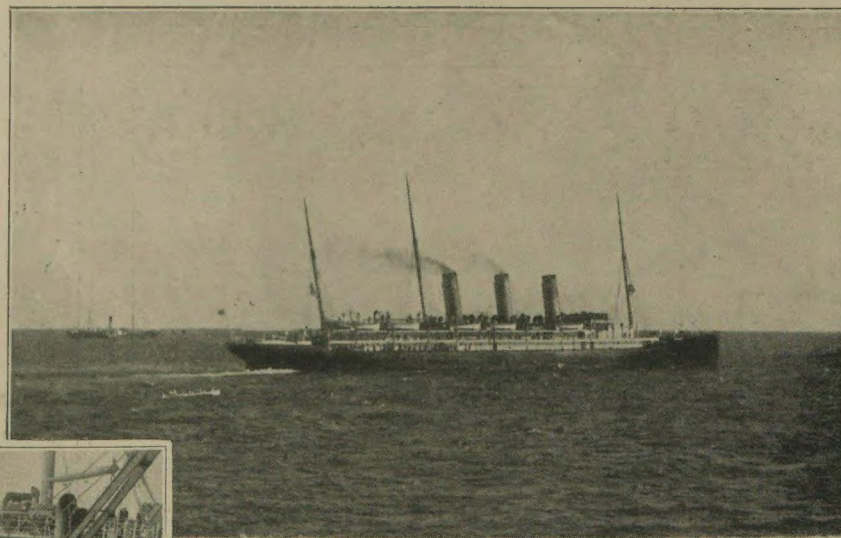
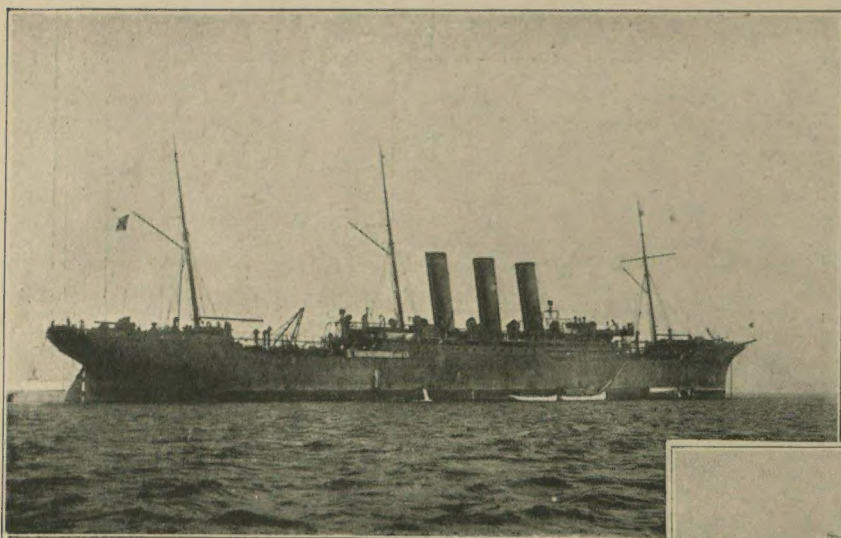


Photo. Smith.

A CHANNEL ISLAND WITHOUT A GARRISON: THE DEPARTURE OF THE
2ND HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY FROM JERSEY.

Owing to a dispute between the States (the local Parliament) of Jersey and the Imperial Government regarding the maintenance of the Militia, the regular garrison has been withdrawn, with the exception of one or two artillery officers and some gunners. The absence of a large force of troops is certain to have a serious effect upon the prosperity of the island.

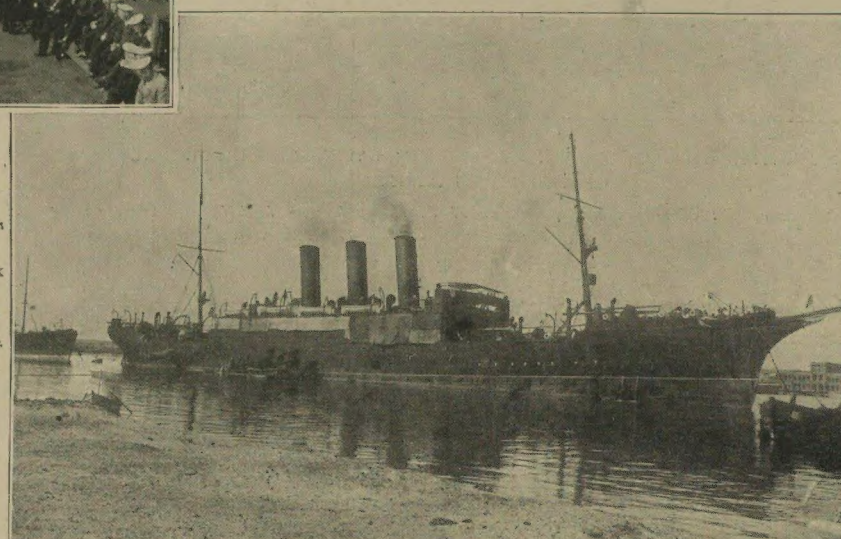
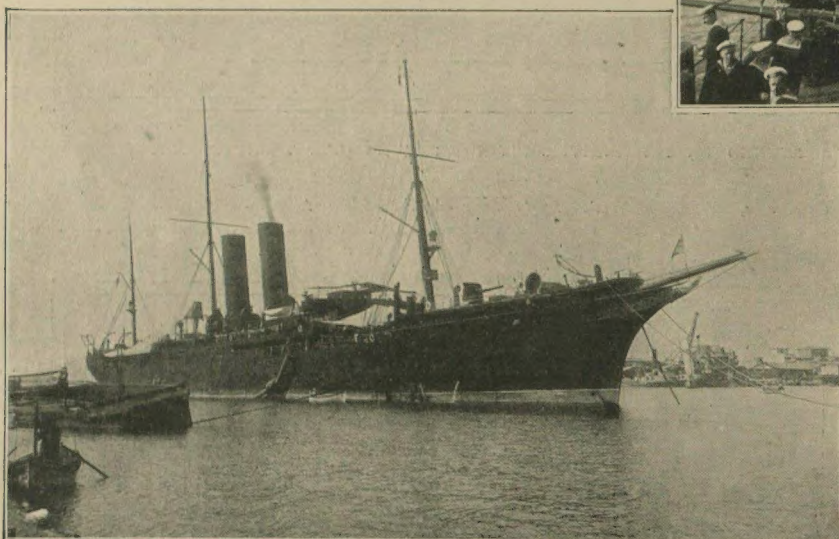


THE UNEXPECTED APPEARANCE OF A RUSSIAN WAR-SHIP AT SAN FRANCISCO:
THE CONVERTED CRUISER "LENA."—[Photo, Black.]



RUSSIAN
SAILORS
AT SAN
FRANCISCO
THE
GUN-DECK
OF THE
"LENA."
Photo, Black.

THE RUSSIAN CONVERTED CRUISER "TEREK" OVERHAULING THE BRITISH
MERCHANT-SHIP "DERWEN" OFF CAPE ST. VINCENT.



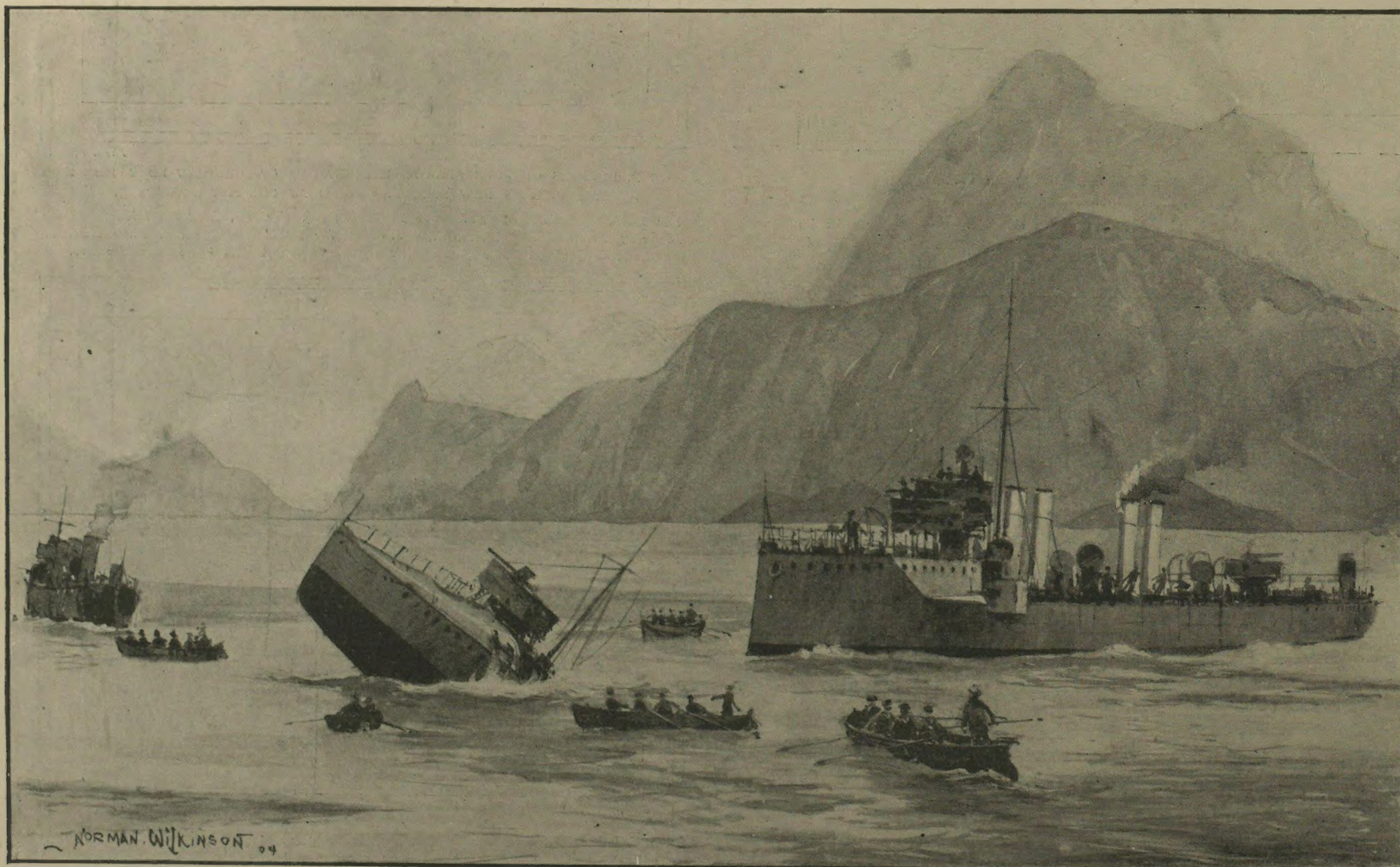
A FAMOUS RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER CRUISER: THE "PETERBURG" DURING HER TWENTY-FOUR
HOURS' STAY AT PORT SAID TO COAL, SEPTEMBER 24.

ANOTHER FAMOUS RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER CRUISER: THE "SMOLENSK" DURING HER
TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' STAY AT PORT SAID TO COAL, SEPTEMBER 24.

THE RUSSIAN MENACE TO NEUTRAL SHIPPING: CONVERTED CRUISERS IN ALIEN WATERS.

The unexpected appearance of the "Lena" caused consternation at San Francisco, and war-risks to vessels bound to Japan rose so high that a general stoppage of shipment was threatened. Much diplomatic correspondence led to the dismantling of the "Lena." Her crew were detained on parole. The picture of the "Terek" is probably unique, as it is unlikely that, in other cases of overhauling, a third ship was near enough for a photograph to be taken. The "Peterburg" and "Smolensk" were photographed as they were returning to Russia after receiving the Tsar's orders conveyed by British war-ships.

"Griffon's" Berthon Boat.



"Kangaroo." "Griffon's" Dinghy. "Chamois's" Dinghy. "Chamois." "Chamois's" Whaler. "Exe's" Whaler. "Exe."

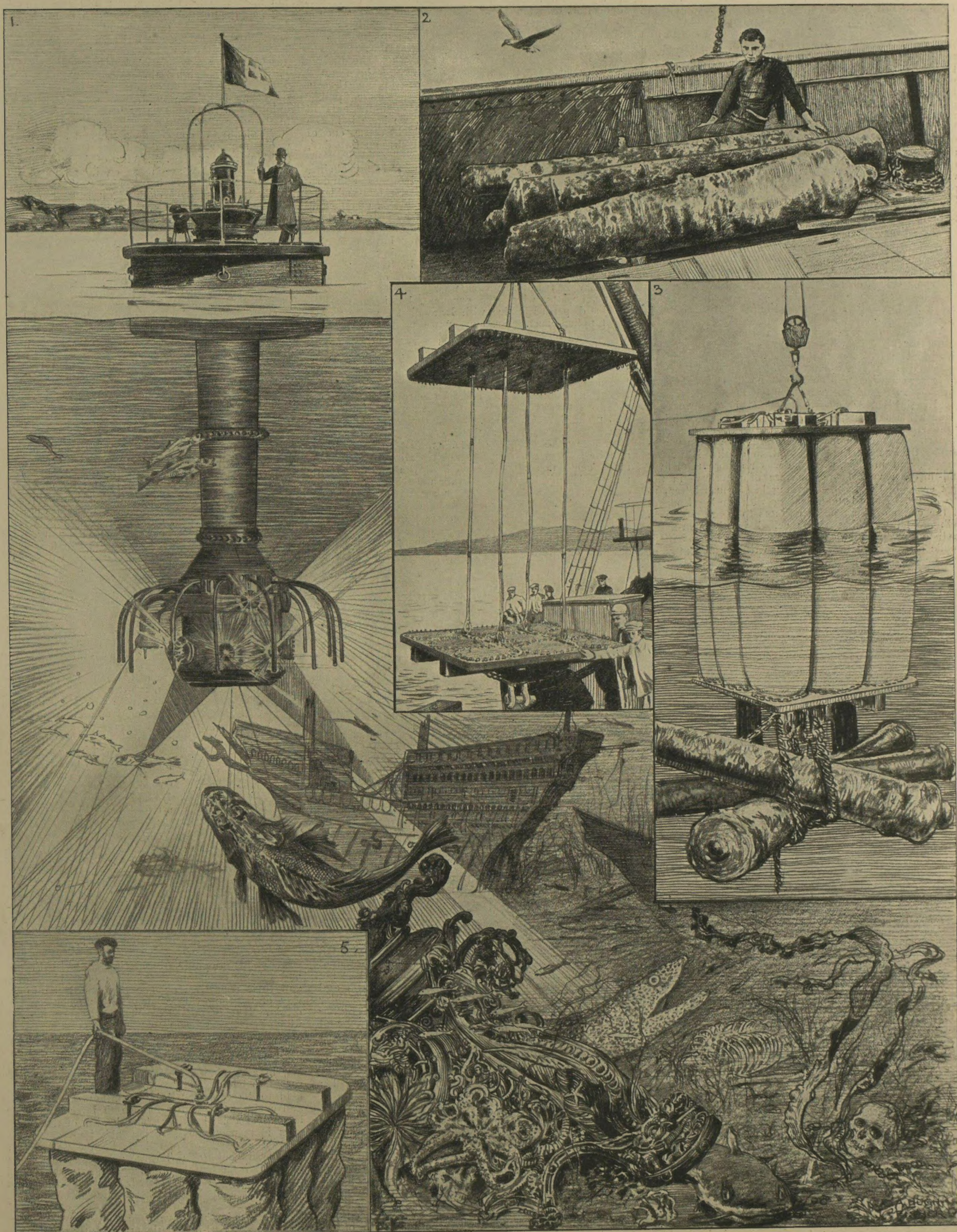
THE LOSS OF THE BRITISH TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYER "CHAMOIS" OFF ARGOSTOLI, SEPTEMBER 26: THE SCENE THREE MINUTES BEFORE THE VESSEL SANK.

DRAWN BY NORMAN WILKINSON FROM A SKETCH BY ENGINEER-LIEUTENANT GOODWIN, OF H.M.S. "GRIFFON."

The destroyers of the Mediterranean Squadron were doing a steam trial of two hours at full speed. It is believed that the "A" bracket fractured, whereupon the screw-shaft broke and stove in the vessel's bottom. She sank in thirty minutes. The "Griffon" rescued some of the crew, all of whom were picked up, although a leading stoker died two days later of scalds.

A NEW WAY OF RECOVERING SUNKEN TREASURE: CAVALIERE PINO'S INVENTION.

Drawings by A. HUGH FISHER FROM MATERIALS SUPPLIED BY THE COURTESY OF "THE WORLD'S WORK."



1. A WATER-TELESCOPE, CONSISTING OF A STEEL PLATFORM BUOYED UP BY A MASS OF CORK, A STRONG STEEL TUBE BIG ENOUGH TO ALLOW A MAN TO ENTER, FITTED WITH STEPS, AND AT THE LOWER END A HUGE CAMERA, CONTAINING TWELVE GREAT LENSES SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED BY SAINT-GOUBIN, OF PARIS.

2. OLD GUNS BROUGHT UP FROM THE BED OF VIGO BAY BY CAVALIERE PINO'S INVENTION.

3. CAVALIERE PINO'S ELEVATOR, WHICH HE EXPECTS WILL REVOLUTIONISE THE ART OF WRECK-RAISING. Large flexible bags connected to special platforms are attached to any sunken object, and compressed air is pumped into them until the air overcomes the resistance of the water and the object, when the latter rises to the surface.

4. THE FRAMEWORK OF AN ELEVATOR.

5. INFLATING THE AIR-BAGS.

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT.

THE LAST OF MR. GLADSTONE'S LIEUTENANTS.

In March last, when Sir William Harcourt notified his constituents of his determination not to seek re-election, he was pictured by one of the papers as a knight in armour riding out of the lists. For five-and-thirty years he had been a figure in Parliamentary life, always a significant and sometimes a great one; and to those who saw him frequently without knowing him well, there seemed no reason to suppose that he would not enjoy a long period of rest in the beautiful seclusion of Malwood or the more stately demesne of Nuneham, to which he succeeded almost as soon as his retirement was announced. Such a pleasant period belongs of right to illustrious statesmen. But it was not to be, and by his sudden and peaceful death there passes from our national life a notable figure, a survivor of times and manners that are dying or dead, a man whose faults occur to every running pen, while his strength and virtues will declare themselves more slowly when the passing years enable us to institute comparisons without fear or bias.

By birth and position the Right Hon. Sir William George Granville Venables Vernon-Harcourt was entitled to a voice in the affairs of his country—a fact that will be admitted the more readily by those who remember that he was born before the opening of the Victorian era, when the growth of a sturdy and vigorous democracy was something unexpected. At Cambridge he took high honours, an eighth place in classics, while he was a Senior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos. His four years of University life over, Sir William devoted three more to work in Lincoln's Inn before he was called to the Bar, where he soon secured an extensive and profitable Parliamentary practice of the sort that makes a secured position for a barrister while screening him from the fierce light of publicity that shines upon the most gifted representatives of the King's Bench Courts. Outside his Bar work he made a mark in journalism, being one of the brilliant "Band of Hope" that made the *Saturday Review* famous. Then came marriage, and Parliamentary ambitions dashed by the Conservatism of the Kirkcaldy Burghs, and in 1862, when he was no more than five-and-thirty, a very large measure of notoriety—in the best sense of the term—following his famous letters to the *Times*. These letters, dealing with the legal aspect of the claim of the Southern States to be regarded as belligerents, were but thinly veiled by the pen-name "Historicus"; they helped to form and strengthen public opinion, and they left their writer a man marked out for future promotion.

Four years passed before the sound lawyer and brilliant journalist succeeded in entering Parliament. He was returned, with Mr. Cardwell, for the City of Oxford in 1868, and in his earliest speech earned the unstinted praise of Mr. Gladstone and the attentive hearing of his fellow-members. A fine debater, a man with imposing presence, clear voice, and quick yet subtle wit, he was by no means an unprejudiced supporter of his own party. His vigorous intellect, his skill in dialectics, and, above all, his whole-hearted joy in the battles of debate, did something to colour the suspicion that he fought less for a side than for himself. At one time he was led to criticise his leader for abolishing purchase in the Army; but on the other hand, let us remember, he was in no small part responsible for the passing of the Judicature Acts. Perhaps Mr. Gladstone understood the worth and value of his critical supporter too well to be hurt by occasional attacks, for in November 1873 Mr. W. V. Harcourt was made Solicitor-General, and in that connection received the knighthood he would have foregone so willingly.

When Lord Beaconsfield (then Mr. Benjamin Disraeli) was at the head of the Conservative Government, relations between Mr. Gladstone and Sir William Harcourt were strained almost to breaking point in the debates on the Public Worship Regulation Bill; but no decisive step was taken, and over the Turkish questions, and the purchase of the Suez Canal shares, the ex-Solicitor-General was foremost in the Liberal ranks.

Mr. Gladstone returned to power, and sent Sir William Harcourt to the Home Office. His influence was clearly discerned in the making and passing of the Corrupt Practices and Game Acts; while in his dealings with Ireland he showed a strength and decision that justified the Premier's choice. Loyalty, rather than conviction, seemed to hold him to the Home Rule programme; and, indeed, he did little to strengthen his position in politics in the years of the Home Rule controversy. Mr. Gladstone, after a spell in the shadow of Opposition, returned to office in 1892, and made his former Home Secretary Chancellor of the Exchequer. In dealing with the country's finance the splendid abilities of the late statesman apparently renewed their youth. His political nerve had seemed at times to have gone; he could not face with equanimity or even toleration the spectacle of an expanding Empire's responsibilities; he was near enough to the actualities to be appalled by them. But with the Empire's figures he was quite at his ease, and he will be remembered among Chancellors of the Exchequer while the office endures.

Mr. Gladstone's retirement brought Sir William Harcourt the greatest disappointment of his life. Perhaps rightly, he looked to the reward of a quarter of a century of hard fighting service, and the appointment of Lord Rosebery to the Liberal leadership was a bitter and unexpected shock. Yet as Chancellor of the Exchequer he remained in office, and brought in the "democratic Budget" introducing the graduated death duties that have contributed so much to national revenue. Thereafter he spoke often, but the voice lacked the old authority; the vitality was passing. Compared with what he had been, he was the shadow of a name. From leadership of the party in the House of Commons he passed, in December 1898, to independent membership, and, five years later, sought retirement that was not to be his.

MR. GURNEY AND DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITIES.

By universal agreement of poets, philosophers, and sages, he who follows the Law woos an exacting and serious mistress. Yet we not infrequently read in reports of legal proceedings such phrases as "the court was convulsed with laughter"; and we all know that the jokes which some Judges are addicted to making are so uniformly good that they exercise a most remarkable effect on the risible nerves of the Junior Bar. Sober as Law is in general, there are times when she relaxes and becomes for the moment a rollicking lass. And this is as true of that branch of jurisprudence known as International Law as it is of the more familiar systems which regulate the affairs of individuals in their daily life. If proof is wanted, we have it in the history of a little complication which arose out of a trial in a New England police-court on Monday, September 26, 1904.

The chief performer was District-Judge Henry Phelps, of the State of Massachusetts. Hitherto unknown beyond his immediate neighbourhood, he has suddenly become famous as an unconscious humorist of no small degree of merit. But in this respect he is run hard by Mr. Hugh Gurney, Third Secretary of the British Embassy at Washington. Between them they have contrived to increase the gaiety of nations by turning what ought to have been a trivial incident into a lively farce.

This is how it happened. The staff of the British Embassy has taken up summer quarters at Lenox, Massachusetts, where the excellent, but ignorant, Mr. Phelps dispenses justice with Draconian severity in the local police-court. Mr. Gurney went for a drive on a motor-car, and exceeded the speed allowed by the regulations of the district. When brought before the court for this offence, he asserted his immunity as a member of a foreign legation. The Judge had never heard of such a thing. It seemed to him like an attempt to bluff the court. Clearly, the Britisher must be taught the majesty of American law. He was promptly told he must plead guilty or not guilty. Otherwise he would be dealt with for contempt of court. It was now the turn of the Diplomatist to be foolish; and he rose to the occasion nobly. Diplomatic immunities could not be surrendered at the bidding of a mere police-magistrate. Defiance must be answered by defiance. He declined to enter any plea at all, and in the end found himself condemned to pay a fine of £5 for undue speed, and another one of the same amount for contempt of court.

Fortunately, there is here no difficult and disputed question of International Law. In order that the diplomatic representatives of one State accredited to another may be perfectly free to perform their duties to their own Sovereign without fear or favour, they are exempt from the operation of the local law. In very extreme cases, when the safety of the State demands prompt measures, they may be placed under restraint till they can be sent home for judgment according to the laws and regulations of their own country. But, generally speaking, their persons are exempt from arrest, and no civil or criminal process can be enforced against them. There is a certain amount of doubt and disagreement as to the precise extent of the immunities connected with the official residence of the Embassy and the property of the Ambassador. The exact position of his servants has never been determined with absolute accuracy; and pundits have been known to differ upon the knotty point of the privileges of his wife and children. But no competent authority has ever ventured to deny his personal freedom from all criminal proceedings in the country where he is exercising his office. This freedom extends to all the members of his suite who themselves possess the diplomatic character. Thus a Secretary of Legation is protected as completely as his chief, and for exactly the same reason. Immunity from anything savouring of coercion process is so complete that it has been held to extend to appearance in court as a witness. A Diplomatic Minister cannot be compelled to attend in this capacity, though, if his evidence be essential and the case important, courtesy should induce him to waive his privilege, and give his testimony, rather than see the ends of justice defeated.

It is quite clear, then, that Mr. Phelps violated International Law. His excuse is the time-honoured one of "ignorance; sheer ignorance." If he had not blustered about the dignity of the Commonwealth and announced that he would fine the British Ambassador himself in similar circumstances, one might say nothing further, especially as the fine has been remitted and the finer most emphatically disavowed by the Governor of Massachusetts and the State Department at Washington. But since he would talk big, it is impossible to resist the temptation of pointing out that in his anxiety to vindicate the honour of his own State he broke the Constitution of the United States. Its third article reserves "all cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers, and Consuls" for the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court; and it is hardly necessary to say that a police-magistrate is not a member of that august body. Even if the case had been one for a court to deal with, it could not have come before the tribunal presided over by Mr. Phelps. We may leave him to the contemplation of the pains and penalties to which he has rendered himself liable under the law of his own country. But we need not read homilies to our friends on the other side of the Atlantic upon the evils of the popular election of Judges. Our own Justices of the Peace, who might have tried to deal with a similar case in England, are not chosen because they are learned in the law.

As for Mr. Gurney, he can hardly be congratulated upon a notable vindication of the privileges of the Diplomatic Service. His immunities were given to him that he might serve England the better, not that he might endanger the safety of the inhabitants of the country to which England had sent him; and it is well that he should have deemed it politic to express his regret if he failed to comply with the motor-speed regulations.

JAPAN'S DEADLIEST ENEMY: BERI-BERI.

BY A MEDICAL EXPERT.

If anything were needed to add to the horror of war, it might certainly be found in the presence of disease among the combatants. While the Russian army has not been free from illness, it would appear at least to have escaped attack from a very curious tropical disease, best known in this country under the name of "beri-beri," and in Japan as "kakke." War-correspondents last week reported that the losses from beri-beri in the Japanese army exceed the total casualties sustained in battle. It was added that every transport returning to Japan brings hundreds of men suffering from this disease. I believe epidemics of beri-beri are not unknown in this country; at least, there was one attack in the year 1894 in the Richmond Asylum at Dublin.

Typically, of course, as a tropical disease, beri-beri would appear to be distributed between 45 deg. N. (Yeddo) and 35 deg. S. (city of Monte Video), while certain localities are more distinctly marked by its prevalence. The Malay Peninsula knows it only too well. In India, once common, it is said to have been largely kept under by the improved hygienic condition of schools and other public institutions, including jails. It is even found in Bourbon and Mauritius, West Africa has also been attacked in the Congo region, and the New World in Cuba, Panama, Venezuela, and Cayenne. East Africa also has not escaped from this scourge. When we come to have regard to the question of the influence of race with reference to its relationship to attack, we find the general opinion expressed that it is to the unhygienic conditions under which foreign races live, in respect probably of tainted food and general insanitary surroundings, that a greater liability towards the development of beri-beri is seen among them. Sir P. Manson remarks on this head that race has probably no influence one way or another, further than that the sanitary practices of the European in the tropics appear to modify chances of infection. He adds that the European enjoys no special immunity, and that under suitable conditions he contracts the disease readily enough.

This ailment, therefore, appears to be one in which the race-element plays no very marked part. The case is very different in beri-beri from that, for example, which was represented, say, in the case of measles, when that ailment was carried to primitive people for the first time. The South Sea Islands were almost decimated by measles, a disease regarded as of relatively small importance in a civilised community. In the Islands case we witnessed the results of infecting a new soil, so to speak, in the shape of the native constitution, with a specific germ. At home, probably as the result of attacks for generation after generation, we enjoy a relative immunity from fatal results owing to the modification or leavening (by the leaven of disease) of the civilised body.

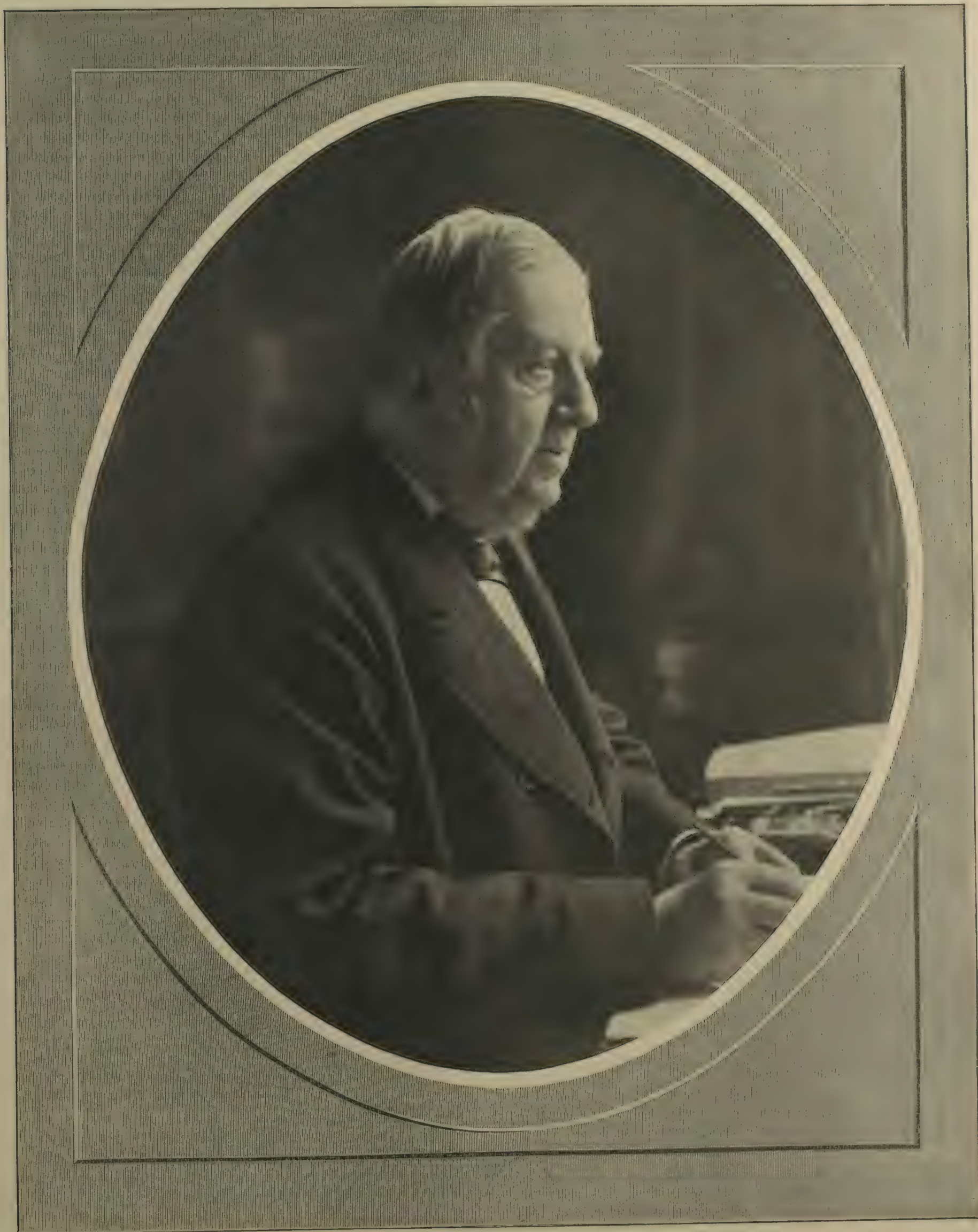
Turning now to the nature of beri-beri, we find one of its prominent features to exist in a form of neuritis affecting the nerve-endings in the skin, and more especially those nerves which, carrying impressions from nerve-centres to the body, are called motor nerves. Certain very important internal nerve-trunks are also involved. "Neuritis" itself is a term with which the public were made familiar during the epidemic of beer-poisoning which occurred a few years ago in Manchester and elsewhere. Here, no doubt, arsenic was the cause of the affection, but physicians meet with the ailment most frequently, perhaps, as a result of alcoholic excess. In addition there is to be found general disturbance of the bodily functions at large. We discover anæmia of a particularly stubborn type to be developed. Loss of power of the muscles and loss of sensation are common symptoms, while dropsy is usually present. Fever as indicative of beri-beri is not a marked sign, and death supervenes probably as often as not from failure of the heart's action. The death-rate, as we have seen, is very high in this ailment. It was 1 in 40 in the Japanese navy in 1878-84, and 1 in 2 at Bahia in 1867. Sir P. Manson, M.D., was told by the medical officer of a tobacco plantation in the Malay Archipelago that the planters considered themselves lucky if, at the end of a year, three or four survived out of every 100 Chinese coolies imported as labourers at the beginning of the year.

Thanks to the indefatigable labours of Sir P. Manson and other workers in the sphere of tropical diseases and their causation, science appears to be in a fair way of tracking this ailment to its exact source and origin. Having regard to all the circumstances under which beri-beri appears, to the nature of the symptoms, and to the fact that hygienic conditions of life tend to prevent attack, the inference that the ailment is due to some specific poison produced by a microbe, this last in all probability being derived from infected food, seems to be warranted. Such food has been generally held to be represented by rice, but questions of soil and environment with reference to infection cannot be left out of consideration. The health of the Japanese navy in respect of beri-beri attack improved markedly after a change of diet had been introduced, such change including a larger amount of nitrogenous food. It is stated that in 1889, among 12,223 sailors, only one case was reported. In 1883 the number of cases amounted to at least one fourth of the strength of the fleet.

Certain microbes have been shown to be present in the blood of beri-beri patients, but at present there is no agreement among physicians regarding these germs, viewed as causative of the disease. Suffice it to say that all the features of the ailment point to a germ-origin, and that, as has been said, conditions of soil, favoured no doubt by insanitary surroundings, may be found to be favourable to the spread of the disorder. Altogether, the origin of beri-beri may be regarded as presenting the science of preventive medicine with a knotty problem for solution; but, having regard to what has been accomplished in the case of plague and malaria, our hopes of success may be warrantably held to be high.

THE LAST OF THE LIBERAL OLD GUARD: THE LATE SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT.

PHOTOGRAPH BY HAINES.



"THE SQUIRE OF MALWOOD": THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR WILLIAM GEORGE GRANVILLE VENABLES VERNON-HARCOURT.

BORN, OCTOBER 14, 1827; DIED, OCTOBER 1, 1904.

(See Obituary on Facing Page.)

EXORCISING A VOLCANO: A MANIFESTATION OF PEASANT SUPERSTITION DURING THE RECENT ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

DRAWN BY RICARDO PELLEGRINI, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN ITALY.



THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, OCT. 8, 1904.—504

ITALIAN PEASANTRY IMPLORING THE MADONNA TO STAY THE FURY OF THE MOUNTAIN.

PROFESSOR PELLEGRINI WRITES: "The eruption and rain of ashes presented a terrible and at the same time a splendid and artistic spectacle. I witnessed also the procession held for the purpose of exorcising the evil. While Vesuvius thundered and cast forth lava and fire and inundated the fields with ashes, I beheld the strange sight of a credulous and superstitious people prostrated before a statue of the Madonna, weeping, imploring, and praying that the calamity might be averted."

NEUTRAL GROUND IN THE FIGHTING AREA: THE SACRED TOMBS OF THE MANCHU DYNASTY AT MUKDEN.

FOUR PHOTOGRAPHS BY C. O. BULLA.



Both combatants are pledged to respect the sacred tombs of Mukden. A description of them is given in an article on the Chess Page of this issue.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE HORSE "HANS."

Of late years there has been no sensation in respect of the display of possible mental powers on the part of animals equal to that which has been created by the doings of Herr von Osten's horse, Hans. Gentle and simple alike feel interested in the accounts of the doings of the horse, while it need hardly be said that scientists, as well as experts in equine training, regard the horse as a fitting object of study. Hans, it would appear, is eight years old. The horse is of Russian breed. His master is said to be a retired schoolmaster, who for four years has patiently endeavoured to train the mind of his pet. The feats which Hans performs are, evidently not of equal value, mentally regarded. Some of them are carried out by horses trained for circus life. But it is contended that the mentality of Hans extends far beyond the range of brain-work necessary for the ordinary arena performance.

The accounts of the horse's cleverness will no doubt bear discounting. It is so easy to write enthusiastically regarding phenomenal things that the popular scribe is apt to give his imagination too free rein; but there remains a fairly solid residue of facts or statements which serve to show that Hans excels amazingly over his trained compeers. The mere indicating, by stamping with the foot, the numbers of objects; is part and parcel of circus-training practice; but it is difficult, save on the theory of special brain-development, to account for Hans' indicating correctly answers to questions such as involve a certain amount of what we may call reflective and reasoning power. One statement of this kind is found in the case of a certain General, who, having lost a finger of his left hand, had that number of digits correctly indicated, as compared with the five on the right hand. The horse is also said to be able to tell the value of any coin submitted to him. He recognises melodies, and will indicate the number of the composition being played. Hans is also able to spell in a phonetic manner; if we are to rely on the accounts of his performances. The phonetic nature of the spelling we might readily account for on the idea that the association of syllables would naturally for the animal be a matter of sound only.

It is not needful to enter here into any more detailed account of the performances of this remarkable horse, but it is permissible to deal with his case from a general point of view. We have been told that the horse has been interviewed by many distinguished persons, scientists among them. Personally, I should feel deeply interested in the opinion regarding Hans, his education and its results, which might be expressed by an expert in the art of training horses for, say, circus-work, and especially work of the "trick" order. Such an opinion would indicate to us whether Hans possesses mental traits beyond those of the animal who may exhibit wonderful enough intelligence in the ring. Indeed, it appears to me that examination by the equine expert should form the basis of all inquiry into the performances of Hans, on the principle that if we wish to understand a conjuring feat our best guide would be a professional conjurer and illusionist. It is not necessary to expect to find trickery here; all we desire is that a man who has spent his life in training horses should investigate the case of Hans, and give his views concerning the powers of the horse as compared with those of other trained animals. Such information would afford a surer basis for accurate scientific investigation than any amount of independent observation of Hans' feats from the purely scientific side.

I observe a German Professor has already expressed the opinion that the horse has the mental equipment and logical faculties of a boy aged twelve years; while the Professor adds that in some matters Hans is as advanced as a boy of fourteen. This opinion I quote from the journals. Needless to say, it should be taken *cum grano salis*. He must be a very stupid boy of twelve whose mentality cannot far exceed that of Hans; and it is a matter of importance and moment to remark that the comparison between the brain-powers of a human being and those of a horse is, to say the least, not permissible at all. A little examination of such enthusiastic views soon serves to discredit them entirely.

But a note of discord has crept into the chorus of wonderment wherewith the case of Hans has been discussed. One Herr Feodor Freund, as I write, is announced to have published a brochure on the horse, his authority as "a student of animal psychology" giving him title to criticise. Herr Freund thinks that Hans' education and feats are really due to the fact that for years he has been deprived of equine society, and has been constantly thrown into that of man. For four years, it is urged, Hans has not seen another horse. The whole story, on this view, is one of simple training, though, of course, we must be open to admit that the results of the education are highly curious. Of one thing we may be certain—that it will appear entirely illogical to compare Hans with man or animals other than horses. The true comparison will be that with other "educated" horses, and with the degree of intelligence he exhibits when placed in contrast with them.

Again, there is nothing inconsistent in the opinion that just as phenomenal men are born into the world, and just as certain individuals in an animal species may and do exhibit intelligence far beyond the average of their neighbours, so in the equine race we may believe similar developments possible. Probably Herr von Osten has acquired a horse with a type of brain readily receptive of impressions and as readily retentive of them.

ANDREW WILSON.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor.

P DAILY.—In No. 6, if Black play 1. Q takes Kt at Kt 5th, 2. Q takes Q or K to K and (dis ch); and the same moves equally apply, with more serious effect, to the defence of 1. Q to K 4th.

K S HOWARD (Rochester, N.Y.).—Thanks for your contribution, which we hope to make use of at an early date. We do not lay such stress on the purity of mate as you seem inclined to attribute to us.

L DESANGES.—Start another first move; the promotion is too apparent. Regret amendment of other is so difficult.

G M (Putney).—In reply to your letter we have to thank you for your offer, but all contributions to this column are voluntary.

SHADFORTH.—The defence is 1. B to Kt 4th, the only move which stops the "cook."

A W DANIEL (Bridgend).—We are obliged for your problems, and shall give them every consideration.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3147 received from Robert H Hixon (New York City) and Rajendralal Dan (Calcutta); of No. 3148 from Robert H Hixon (New York City); of No. 3149 from F Drakeford (Brampton), J D Tucker (Ilkley), and C Field junior (Athol, Mass.); of No. 3150 from Joseph Willcock (Shrewsbury), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), F Drakeford (Brampton), Sorrento, E J Winter-Wood, Fire Plug, A G (Pancsova), A G Bagot (Dublin), Doryman, and F R Pickering (Forest Hill); of No. 3151 from F Oppenheim, J D Tucker (Ilkley), T W W (Bootham), Shadforth, Albert Wolff (Putney), W H Bedford (Openshaw), Fire Plug, A G (Pancsova), and Captain J A Challice (Great Yarmouth).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3152 received from George Fisher (Belfast), T Roberts, F Henderson (Leeds), Shadforth, A W Roberts (Sandhurst), F Oppenheim, E G Rodway (Trowbridge), F Wilkinson (Leicester), Doryman, Joseph Willcock (Shrewsbury), C E Perugini, A Matthews (Bristol), Rev. A Mays (Bedford), L Desanges, E J Winter-Wood, G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), R S W (Finchley), W H Bedford (Openshaw), Sorrento, Mrs. Wilson (Plymouth), Reginald Gordon, J D Tucker (Ilkley), H S Brandreth (Lugano), J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), F R Pickering (Forest Hill), R Worters (Canterbury), Albert Wolff (Putney), and Café Glacier (Marseilles).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3151.—By PERCY HEALEY.

WHITE.

1. Kt to B 5th

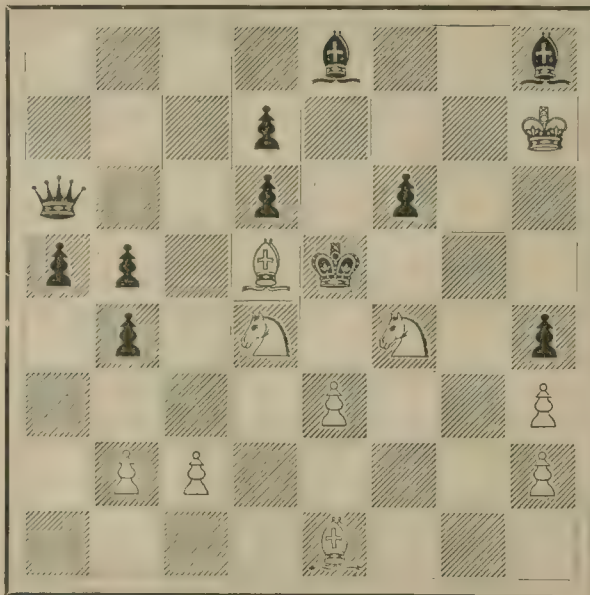
2. Mates.

BLACK.

Any move

PROBLEM No. 3154.—By G. STILLINGFLEET JOHNSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS AT HASTINGS.

Game played in the Amateurs' Tournament, between
Messrs. LEONHARDT and HAMOND.

(Sicilian Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. L.)

1. P to K 4th

2. Kt to Q B 3rd

3. Kt to K 2nd

4. P to Q 3rd

5. B to K 3rd

6. P to K R 3rd

7. Q to Q 2nd

8. R to Q Kt sq

9. P to K Kt 3rd

10. B to Kt 2nd

11. P to B 4th

12. Castles K R

13. P to K Kt 4th

BLACK (Mr. H.)

1. P to Q B 4th

2. Kt to Q B 3rd

3. P to Q 3rd

4. P to K Kt 3rd

5. B to B 3rd

6. B to Q 2nd

7. Q to Kt 3rd

8. B to Kt 2nd

9. Kt to K 4th

10. Kt to B 3rd

11. Kt to R 4th

12. Kt to B 3rd

13. Kt to B 3rd

WHITE (Mr. L.)

14. P to Q 4th

15. Kt takes P

16. P to Q R 3rd

17. P to Kt 4th

18. P to K Kt 5th

19. Kt to Q 5th

20. Kt takes Kt

21. Kt takes P (ch)

22. P to B 5th

23. P to B 6th

24. Q to B 3rd

25. P to K R 4th

26. P to K R 4th

BLACK (Mr. H.)

1. P to Q B 4th

2. Kt to Q B 3rd

3. P to Q 3rd

4. P to K Kt 3rd

5. B to B 3rd

6. B to Q 2nd

7. Q to Kt 3rd

8. B to Kt 2nd

9. Kt to K 4th

10. Kt to B 3rd

11. Kt to R 4th

12. Kt to B 3rd

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THE IRREPRESSIBLE IZAAK WALTON IN THE JAPANESE ARMY.

DRAWN BY W. RUSSELL FLINT.



THE ROD FOR THE RIFLE: JAPANESE SOLDIERS FISHING DURING THE LULLS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

A RECENT CORRESPONDENT WRITES: "In every Japanese knapsack there is a fishing-line. From General Kuroki down to the humblest coolie who trots after his master's horse, the Japanese are disciples of the rod. Seeing these mild-eyed boys sitting for long hours by the banks of mountain streams waiting for a three-inch minnow to bite at an angle worm, it is hard to realise them as the fighting-men who storm rocky embankments under showers of shrapnel and bring back the huge Cossacks, of awesome reputation, docile captives."

MENACED MUKDEN: THE APPROACH OF WAR TO THE ANCIENT MANCHU CAPITAL.



RUSSIAN PRACTICE WITH LAND MINES NEAR MUKDEN.



ONE OF THE MAIN STREETS OF MUKDEN.

THE TELL-TALE SHELL IN THE BREECH-BLOCK: AN EVIDENCE OF HURRIED RETREAT.

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MR. J. H. HARE, THE CORRESPONDENT, SHOWING THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ATTACHÉ THE BREECH-BLOCK OF A RUSSIAN GUN IN WHICH THE SHELL STILL REMAINED, INDICATING THE HURRIED FLIGHT OF THE ARTILLERYMEN.

THE APPROACH TO LIAO-YANG: WITH KUROKI ON THE MARCH BEFORE THE GREAT ENGAGEMENT.

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THE SHADE OF ONE TREE A GODSEND: JAPANESE TROOPS RESTING AND FANNING THEMSELVES.



ARRIVAL OF A HEAVY MAIL AT THE MILITARY POST-OFFICE NEAR THE MOTIEN-LING PASS.



KUROKI'S ARMY NEARING THE RUSSIAN LEFT.



ON THE ROAD TO LIAO-YANG.-A BATTALION PRECEDED BY CAVALRY SCOUTS: AN ABANDONED RUSSIAN TROU-DE-LOUP (BOMB-PROOF SHELTER) IN THE CENTRE.



AN IMPROVISED TELEGRAPH STATION ON A KNOLL ON THE BATTLEFIELD AT TEWAN.



AN INTERVAL OF ARTILLERY FIRING: CLEANING THE GUNS UNDER COVER OF THE HIGH MILLET BEFORE RESUMING FIRE.

AN 'ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE': THE NEW BREED OF ENGLISH-JAPANESE PHEASANTS.

DRAWN BY G. E. LUDLOW.



THE LATEST HYBRID PHEASANTS, DESCENDANTS OF ENGLISH AND JAPANESE PARENTS.

Japanese pheasants have of recent years been introduced into England with great success. They breed readily with our home birds, and the Anglo-Japanese descendants are very handsome, good flyers, and larger than the English pheasant, although the pure-bred Japanese bird is much smaller than our pheasant. His plumage is very magnificent, the whole of the breast and the upper part of the back being of a dark bronze-green, with pink reflections in some lights. The upper part of the wings and the lower part of the back are of a lavender-grey.

TWO RECENT PRODUCTIONS AT THE LONDON THEATRES.

SKETCHES BY RALPH CLEAVER.



THE "EMOTIONAL DRESS" PLAY THAT RAN THREE NIGHTS: MRS. BROWN-POTTER IN SOME OF HER COSTUMES AT THE SAVOY.



"HIS HIGHNESS, MY HUSBAND," AT THE COMEDY THEATRE.

SIX NOVELS, AND A MONOGRAPH.

A Ladder of Swords. By Sir Gilbert Parker. (London: Heinemann. 6s.)

The Happy Valley. By B. M. Croker. (London: Methuen. 6s.)

Sabrina Warham. By Laurence Housman. (London: Murray. 6s.)

Nigel's Vocation. By W. E. Norris. (London: Methuen. 6s.)

The Schemers. By E. F. Harkins. (London: Chatto and Windus. 6s.)

Mrs. Belfort's Stratagem. By Thomas Cobb. (London: Nash. 6s.)

Westminster Abbey. Painted by John Fulleylove, R.I. Described by Mrs. A. Murray Smith. (London: A. and C. Black. 7s. 6d. net.)

The historical romance would not be the multitudinous bore it really is if it were always like "A Ladder of Swords." Sir Gilbert Parker has written a tale of Queen Elizabeth's times, none the less fresh and charming because it reminds us now and then that the author has some vivid impressions of Scott. Angèle and her father at the jousts in Greenwich Park do remind us of Rebecca and Isaac of York in the lists at Ashby-de-la-Zouche; and the stirring performance of Angèle's lover as the unknown knight is mightily reminiscent of Wilfred of Ivanhoe. But what does that matter? Angèle may be rather like a Scott heroine in her capacity to talk with bookish eloquence. Heroines in historical romances must always be eloquent, and never colloquial. Sir Gilbert Parker himself is eloquent from first to last, and if he does not quite catch the grand manner he comes near enough to it to deceive the very elect. Moreover, he gives us an excellent sketch of Elizabeth in her various moods, a less excellent portrait of Leicester, and one character at least quite new to the good old-fashioned business of the historical novel. This is the Seigneur de Rozel, a Jersey nobleman, and a delightful mixture of courage, kindness, stupidity, and pompous conceit. By royal patent Rozel is butler to the Queen, who has never heard of him, and the scene when he makes this dignity known to her is an admirable bit of humour. For, praise be to heaven, Sir Gilbert Parker can lighten the romantic heroics with a truly humorous touch, so lamentably lacking to nearly all the professors of this branch of literature. He has the daring to introduce a court fool of a slightly Shaksperian cast, and even from this experiment he comes off unashamed. In fine, "A Ladder of Swords" is a story to be read with real enjoyment; and not the least of this is due to the discovery that the illiterate atmosphere of the House of Commons has quickened the author's literary sense instead of dulling it.

Everyone who has been to Norway, and everyone who would like to go there, should read "The Happy Valley"; and those to whom "Norway o'er the Faem" now holds out no attractions will long to go there after they have read it. Mrs. B. M. Croker can certainly claim amazing versatility: she gives as vivid and unforgettable a picture of the stern North as she has so often done of India in the novels by which she first made her name. "The Happy Valley" tells the story of a group of English folk who, as paying guests of a cheery and charming Mrs. Valdy, enjoyed a fishing expedition on one of the wonderful salmon rivers for which Norway is famed among fishermen and fisherwomen. The story is instinct with the clean, keen atmosphere of the place, and without being in any sense reminiscent of a guide-book, as are so many modern travel novels, gives a curiously truthful and realistic picture of this little-known part of the world, and of the life led there by those Britons who go far afield in search of their favourite sport. The love affairs, the cleverly devised mystery, the original villain, are all sketched in with a sure touch, and the character of the wealthy spinster, Miss Bosworth, who is supposed to tell the story of the Happy Valley and of its happier inmates, is very cleverly indicated.

Mr. Housman, in the prefatory letter in "Sabrina Warham," relates that his story came at a very early stage to hold for him all the interest of an experience in real life, growing out of the soil of its locality. This, it may be noted, is the spirit in which Thomas Hardy has executed his masterpieces; and the coincidence has more than superficiality when we find the progress of Sabrina's romance to march in the atmosphere as well as for the scene of the Wessex novels. It is not imitation—Mr. Housman stands upon his own feet, firmly planted, if we are competent to judge, upon an elevation at which there should be no missing him; it is the result of two artistic minds, exact and deliberate in observation, infinitely painstaking and truth-loving, following a certain method. Valentine Reddie, the women's man, the puppet of his own powers of attraction, is drawn in sharp contrast to David Lorry, the rock-like young farmer; the fate which comes to each of them completes the picture of character, and they move to it, step by step, propelled by the circumstances their temperaments have done so much to build. These are only two out of a considerable circle of characters; but the others, from the heroine herself down to the woe-begone urchin in the moat who makes two appearances in her path, are no less certain in outline or true in proportion. As for the writing, that is a sheer delight: even where the story presses, there is the temptation to linger over some skilful touch, some happily coloured turn of phrase. The "meek rabble" of sheep, the "tags of mist" hanging suspended on the boughs of the firwood, the interior in which Reddie watched the bathing of his child—these things disentangle themselves from a general effect of excellence. "Sabrina Warham" is not merely literary; it is literature.

Mr. W. E. Norris is the most consistent of novelists, both in his strength and in his weakness. It would be unfair to say that he is wanting in a big idea and

that he holds no surprise in reserve for us. We can recall novels of his which contain both. But we open a new book by him with pretty fixed expectations as to what we shall find in it, and we are seldom disappointed. The characters will move in highly respectable orbits, which, however, will intersect those of shady people, it may even be of downright bad lots. The good and the bad will make no violent exhibitions of their virtues and their vices. Without being exposed in their deepest natures too ruthlessly, they will discover mixed motives and the subtlest intermediate shades: the moral of their history, indeed, will seem to be that there is none so bad that he might not be worse, and that decidedly there is none so good as to be without some chinks in his armour. And, further, the story will be told with a finish and an ease that will emphasise the cynical tolerance of the author's attitude. So it is in "Nigel's Vocation." Nobody in it does anything very bad—nobody is thoroughly bad by nature. But, on the other hand, no one of its characters is a pattern of wisdom or of nobility, and we are left with the sense that if any one of them were, he or she would be sadly out of tone with a world that has no room in it for paragons. If, as we have suggested, Mr. Norris writes with an expertness and a lightness that throw that rather depressing view of things into high relief, at least these are not qualities that the novel-reader of to-day ought to hold in poor esteem.

Mr. Harkins has occasionally a dry humour, which may or may not be unconscious, and so may be said to have escaped one pitfall of the realists, whose treatment of a subject is usually unrelieved by even a glimpse of its lighter side. The appalling ubiquitousness of the American interviewer and the impertinence—that is too mild a word, but we cannot hit upon a better—of his inquisitions will please the public on this side of the Atlantic; on the other, it is possible that the matter is too tender for amusement. For the rest, we have in "The Schemers" a flat, unshaded treatment of the flirtations of Boston shopgirls and Harvard students, and we doubt if they will be found engrossing in an English public. Two pages of American Press extracts forerun the story, and inform us that it is true to life; that the shop and the types of saleswomen and buyers are perfectly recognisable, and that the author writes ("none too soon") for the instruction of the ignorant and the silencing of the insolent. This may be; but the impression that is left is of a vulgar and sordid aspect of Bostonian life, and we do not see that Mr. Harkins' study contains hope or suggestion of improvement. His young women are intensely vain and mercenary, and it is hard to believe that his young men would not have been voted outsiders as quickly in Harvard as in our own Universities. Fred Pinckney, we should imagine, would scarcely have escaped kicking anywhere. "The Schemers" is photographic, and its characters are singularly destitute of romantic illusions.

The characters in Mr. Cobb's novels generally belong to recognised types, but he can give them individuality. Mrs. Belfort, for instance, is a match-making mother, but, to use an expressive vulgarity, she does not altogether behave as such. Her beautiful daughter again has a will of her own, and the *jeune premier* is also a little out of the common. He begins to fall in with Mrs. Belfort's views only when he learns that he must in honesty surrender his fortune to an unexpected claimant. The said fortune, unluckily, had constituted his principal merit in the eyes of the mother, though not of the daughter. Hence a situation which suits Mr. Cobb's talent. There is nothing remarkable in the characterisation or the dialogue. Mr. Cobb shares with Mr. Norris the gift of making people speak naturally and not bookishly; but one reads on in order to see how the story ends. And this primitive end of the storyteller is really not attained by most writers of current fiction, who, for lack of constructive power, embellish their books with exotic scenery or bizarre characters. Mr. Cobb, in fact, achieves a pleasant comedy of manners. A middle-aged barrister acts the general utility part, conveying unpleasant messages and interfering in other people's business on behalf of Mrs. Belfort; and though the fall of the curtain leaves him in the expectation of happiness, its intensity and durability seem a little doubtful. But that is often the case when the curtain falls.

"Westminster Abbey" is a reproduction by the "three-colour" process of twenty water-colour drawings, with an agreeable, uncritical commentary. With the exception of a volume of similar reproductions of drawings of Surrey cottages by Mrs. Allingham, published by the same firm, this is the best example we have seen of "colourtype" work, the fresh charm of water-colour drawing being preserved with marked success in nearly all cases. The sketches are pleasant, but they have rather a belittling effect, and do not appear to us to approach the romance or poetry of the subject. From an artist of the calibre of Mr. Fulleylove we might have expected some suggestion of the real beauty of our dearest monument. "Auch ein Besen hat ein Herz und jede Pflanze eine Seele"; but of the Abbey what heart or soul is there in these pretty little drawings? Now that new methods are making it possible to reproduce cheaply with mechanical accuracy the colour as well as the design of the artist, it is inevitable that standards similar to those that have obtained of later years in black-and-white illustration will rule the output of the publishers. What we shall have of excellence will be skill and adroitness of handling; what we shall lack will be poetry and conception. At the end of "Providence and the Guitar" Stubbs thought of the artists—"They are all mad—all mad—but wonderfully decent." These drawings of Mr. Fulleylove's are wonderfully decent—we wish they had been just a little mad.

WITH BRUSH AND PEN IN MOROCCO.

The bibliography of Morocco threatens to become formidable, and readers are tempted when they see the land of Othello mentioned in the publishers' lists to cry "What! another?" But over the latest volume on Sunset Land they will do well to pause; in fact, if they but open it, the pictures and stories will of themselves ensure a complete perusal of the work. Mr. A. S. Forrest has already made a name for himself as an artist of a quaint individual humour and a peculiarly fine sense of colour. In Morocco he has found a subject that must have made the most intimate appeal to his talent, and he has been able in his masterly series of Moorish paintings, now admirably reproduced by English colour-printing, to do justice to himself and to his method. Certain tendencies to exaggeration and caricature, which in the opinion of many of his friendly critics had hitherto detracted somewhat from his success, he cast aside at Gibraltar, and on setting foot in Al Moghreb he seems to have determined to work with a simple and enthusiastic fidelity to nature which has produced memorable results. It was fortunate for this superb volume, "Morocco: Painted by A. S. Forrest; Described by S. L. Bensusan" (A. and C. Black), that the author is as deft in outlining a picture with the pen as the artist is with the brush, so that the one reinforces the other, and the whole undertaking is one of the most striking and picturesque contributions ever made to the literature of the subject.

The book is a record of a journey made by Messrs. Forrest and Bensusan in the early part of last year. The wonderful ways of the ordinary tourist the travellers wholly abjured, and although, owing to the disturbed state of the country—for Bu Hamara, the Pretender, was out with his insurgent followers, and there was war in the land—the author and artist had to follow the beaten track to their goal, "Red Marrakesh," they travelled in the Moorish fashion and lived as close to the life of the people as Europeans might. Mr. Bensusan has wisely chosen to make his record episodic, and from the very first page he arrests and holds the reader. Morocco is no new land to him: for many years he has been a shrewd and careful student of its life, social and political. With the people he has infinite sympathy, and a fine understanding of the Oriental mind. His happy knack of indicating the thought of the Eastern by an allusive phrase or proverb lends additional colour to his narrative, and an excellent sly humour pervades his observations on the Moorish character. The reciprocity between picture and story is thus most vital and harmonious; for while the artist shows us how the Moor appears in his proper environment, the author reveals to us more explicitly thought and speech, and the intangible attitude of mind which the artist may certainly suggest but cannot actually set down as historical fact.

The opening scene is laid near Cape Spartel, some short distance from Tangier. There the travellers pitched a provisional camp and got into training for their journey into the interior as far as Red Marrakesh, still inviolate from the blundering feet and blind peering of the mere globe-trotting tourist. There they observed the simple pastoral life of the Moorish peasant and were charmed by fishermen and herdsmen,

as far removed from our twentieth century as their prototypes who were fishing in the sparkling blue not so very far away when, the world being young, Theocritus passed and gave them immortality. In the valley to the right the atmosphere of the Sicilian Idylls is preserved by two half-clad goatherds, who have brought their flock to pasture from hill-side Mediunah.

From the idyllic we pass to the practical, and a page or two further on the author touches with a sure hand a scene of truly Eastern trafficking between the villagers of Mediunah and Salam, the trusty factotum of the camp. The tale of the prices is hardly told before Salam (a great character this, developed with much of the novelist's skill as the book proceeds)

is thrusting the good things back into the hands of their owners. . . . he stands up, and with outspread hands denounces Mediunah and all its ways. The men of the village are cowards; the women have no shame. Their parents were outcasts. They have no fear of the Prophet who bade True Believers deal fairly with the stranger within their gates. . . . In a year at most our master, the Sultan, will eat them up, dogs will make merry among their graves, and their souls will go down to the pit. In short, everything is too dear.

As in all Oriental bargaining, this fiery indignation is but the prelude to an amicable exchange, and the villagers depart, well pleased, to their ancestral hills.

His political observations Mr. Bensusan has couched in the form of an agreeable apologue entitled, "Green Tea and Politics," a dialogue with a grave, personable Moor of middle age, a firm believer that might is right where the well-being of Morocco is concerned—

While Ba Ahmad ruled, all the Moghreb trembled, but the roads were safe: it is better for a country like ours that many should suffer than that none should be at rest.

In these days the venerable statesman mourns the presence of a ruler corrupted by advisers who said: "Be as the Sultans of the West," and they brought him their abominations, the wheeled things that fall if left alone. . . . picture-boxes. . . . carriages drawn by invisible djinn that scream and struggle in their fiery prison, but must stay and work."

Mr. Bensusan is pessimistic about Morocco. Soon, he fears, "strange birds of bright plumage, called in Europe *gens-d'armes*, will replace the storks upon the battlements; the wild cat (*felis Throgmortonensis*) will arise from all mineralised districts." The simplicity and primitiveness of the land, he tells us, are threatened. It is well, therefore, that this record of a picturesque life as old as the Pentateuch should have been rendered possible by the seeing eyes and skilful hands of the sympathetic scribe and limner.

*In cottage and mansion,
In shop or on shipboard,*

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FINDS A THOUSAND THINGS TO DO.

He wastes nothing who wastes not time—VIM saves time everywhere.

It will polish and revive whatever it touches.

If there is anything you find impossible to clean—try VIM.

It gives new life to what is old. Its touch is magic.



It polishes, brightens,
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If you want your
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FOR FLOORS, KITCHEN-TABLES, METALS,
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SOLD BY ALL GROCERS AND OILMEN, 3d. per large round box.

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The name LEVER on VIM is a guarantee of purity and excellence.

*Don't apply,
VIM too dry.*

LADIES' PAGE.

The Queen felt called upon by her goodness of heart to go to the funeral service held for Professor Finsen, the discoverer of the light-treatment, for the application of which the installation at the London Hospital was made by her Majesty's gift; and with a poetic and original thought she ordered that the wreath placed in her name upon the beneficent discoverer's coffin should be made of sunflowers and yellow chrysanthemums—the flower and the colour of light! Everybody is glad to hear that the King and Queen of Portugal have



SMARTNESS IN SHEPHERD'S PLAID.

A useful travelling gown, made smarter by revers and cuffs of scarlet or dark-coloured face-cloth, of which also there are pipings on the skirt; tricorne hat with feather.

accepted the invitation of our Sovereigns to visit them in November. It has not only ensured an early winter season in town, but it also brings us very interesting guests. The Queen of Portugal is already at home here, as she is one of the handsome Princesses of the Orleans royal house, whose home was made in England on their exile from France. Besides being a stately and beautiful Queen, this royal lady is unusually highly cultured. She is the only reigning Sovereign who has studied medicine; in order to do so, her Majesty spent considerable time in a Paris hospital. She is also fond of athletics, and once single-handed saved the life of a drowning man by her magnificent swimming and her unselfish courage. The King of Portugal is, through his father, a cousin of our King.

It is unfortunate that India should be so detrimental to the health of women who are not native to its climate. Lady Curzon had been delicate for some time past from the effects of the climate upon her constitution, and her melancholy breakdown was only the climax of long-enfeebled health. There is a romantic interest about her personality—the daughter of an American man, who made his own money, wife of the Viceroy of Britain's great dependency; the mystic Eastern land of such immemorial antiquity presided over socially by one so characteristically representative of the newest of all civilisation. I learn that there was an intention of sending another peer who has married an American girl to be Governor-General of Canada, but there was so unmistakable a revolt of public opinion in the colony that the appointment had to be abandoned. There is a good deal of feeling between the two neighbour countries; the Canadians are more intensely loyal to the British connection than are any other of our colonists, just because they are so near and touch at so many points the severed branch of the race, the Republic of the United States; and the notion of an American girl representing officially the Motherland in their government was simply insufferable to the Canadians.

One has several times heard of men being appointed to some diplomatic office chiefly because of the talents or grace of wives. A previous Marquis of Londonderry was

sent to Russia to represent this country at the coronation of the Tsar, mainly because his wife had more splendid jewels and wore them more effectively than any other peeress. Those superb jewels were heirlooms, and the present Lady Londonderry owns them: the strings of historic pearls and the superb diamonds are even now famous on their stately owner, whose splendid jewellery was conspicuous, even amidst so much brilliance, at King Edward's coronation. Lady Londonderry's principal tiara is crown-shaped—i.e., goes right round her head; it comprises a double row of pearls, the lower ones round, the upper pear-shaped gems, set on a wide band of brilliants, and the single pearls that form a series of high peaks for the upper row are the most magnificent conceivable, both in size and "skin." Another splendid and uncommon tiara is that of Lady Ludlow. A large sun in brilliants, with rays darting out from it, forms the centre; then on each side comes a spray of leaves, and the rising sun is again repeated at either side of those. Diadems such as these were at one time held to be suitable only for the wear of peeresses of the realm, but nowadays every well-to-do young bride expects to include a tiara in her wedding gifts. But all forms of jewellery are now much more commonly owned than in early Victorian days. This is in part, of course, because the precious stones themselves are more numerous, owing to recent discoveries in South Africa and elsewhere; but they are not cheaper in proportion, since more than a similar increase has taken place in the number of women who wear the glitter and colour of gems. For some time diamonds were the only stones that were much cared for; but now there is quite a reaction in favour of the rich colouring of rubies, emeralds, sapphires, opals, and turquoises; while Queen Alexandra's favour for amethysts has brought that beautiful pale violet stone into fashion again. Superstition in regard to certain stones seems to be latent, and opals in particular are freely worn: a fine coloured opal set as a cluster with diamonds around is one of the most fashionable kinds of rings. The newest shape for a ring is a pear-shaped carved brilliant or emerald or opal, set so as not to show any gold, with the pointed end resting upon two round stones set in a band that encircles the finger. This shaped ring reaches nearly to the knuckle, and is thus the only ring that can be worn on that special digit; hence it must be of particularly handsome stones.

With all due ceremony, the Unitarians of Leicester on Sept. 29 "inducted" the first lady pastor of the denomination. Miss Gertrude von Petzold, as her name indicates, is not English by birth and parentage, but was born in Prussia, the daughter of an army officer. She has been very thoroughly prepared for her vocation; she is an M.A. of Edinburgh University, and has taken a two-years course of theology at Oxford, and also attended similar lectures in Germany. The peculiarity of her position is that she will have the full charge of the congregation which has chosen her. The fact that they are Unitarians will deprive this fact of much significance for the majority of people. It has long ceased to be a novelty merely to hear a woman preach: not to mention the women ministers of the "Friends," or Quakers, who preach and pray exactly the same as the men do, and are equally accepted as ministers, there have for years been eloquent women like the late Mrs. "General" Booth and Mrs. Ormiston Chant, preaching nearly every Sunday. But for a woman to perform the rest of the pastoral duties is a novelty.

Women who are interested in dress look eagerly to the stage for "straight tips," and an actress who never disappoints us in this respect (as well as in the more important matter of dramatic art) is Miss Violet Vanbrugh: she is so very elegant in figure, and always wears her frocks like (what she is) a lady. She has not many gowns in "The Chevalier," but what there are look very stylish. She appears first in a long travelling-cloak of soft face-cloth, in a soft shade of red, with a hat to match, trimmed with a rose-coloured feather; but this is soon thrown off to reveal a smart gown of a medium shade of blue in a supple make of smooth cloth. There is a narrow line of batiste vest displayed down the centre, and the deep frills of the sleeve are also batiste, falling under turned back cuffs of the material, which seem to be buttoned up with velvet loops and buttons. The waistbelt and front of the coat are trimmed with little wheels of red and blue and gold passementerie. The skirt is very full and pleated, but otherwise quite plain. Her other gown is a bright and vivid red in chiffon velours, that soft and beautifully draping fabric of modern invention that combines the face of velvet with the lightness and facile draping quality of chiffon. It is made up with a deep yoke of thick lace on which straps of the velvet are laid down and embroidered on with a little gold. The sleeves are a series of puffs from

shoulder to elbow, a "picture" style, a direct copy from mediæval portraits, that is very becoming to the figure. Then Miss Nancy Price appears in a smart Victorian gown of taffeta mousseline in old lavender over glacé silk; it has a crossover bodice partly covered with a fichu of chiffon edged with lace, which is held down to the waist by a deep band fastened by black velvet bows centred by diamond buttons—very effective. The skirt is exceedingly full all round the waist, and the sleeves are chiefly frillings.

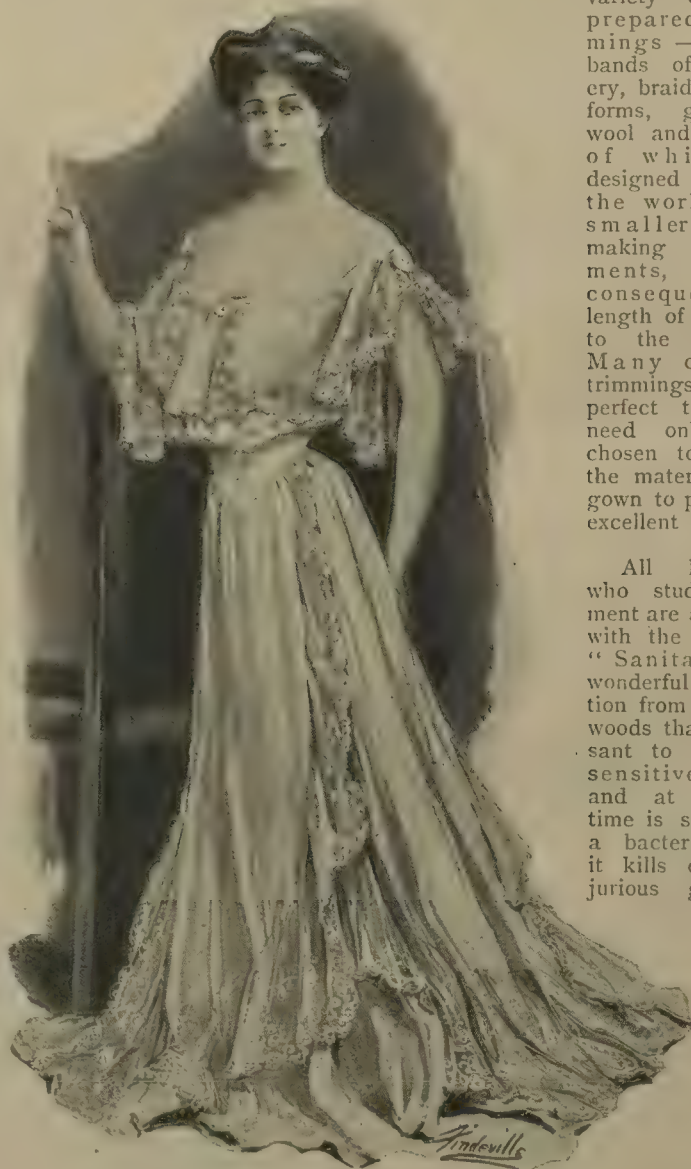
Princess gowns are again permissible—good news for the few women with perfect figures, who are better suited by this somewhat severe fashion than by any other style. I have seen two models, both in black. One was carried out in cashmere; the front breadth was trimmed down from the shoulder to the hem at either side with a rouleau of velvet, inside which came a row of large cut-jet buttons, passing down from the sides of the shoulders to about a foot below the waist; these buttons on one side were "practical," and allowed the wearer to get out of the gown; it was cut short, without a train, and it was just pleated under at the back of the waist. It looked very strange! The other was a long-trained dinner-gown in black velvet, with rows of narrow jet passementerie, set only four inches apart, all round the dress, and going from the hem to the décolletage, where it was finished by a tucker of black chiffon, left undecorated so as to hold abundance of diamond brooches. The sleeves were full puffs to the elbow, of velvet, with chiffon frills there put in, cut narrow on the top of the arm and very wide underneath, falling in a graceful sweep.

Rich materials like velvet and brocade, though more expensive to buy in the first instance, are not really extravagant, as they need little trimming, and it is the purchase of indefinite yards of passementerie, lace, or jewelled embroideries, and, even more, the time that the modiste must expend on stitching on these applications, that so inflate the dress account. There is undeniable daintiness in chiffon and tulle, but if it is incrustated, inset, and appliqué, as is necessary to make it smart in the eyes of to-day's fashions, the cheapness of the original fabric hardly counts in the end. For

day-gowns the shops show a variety of ready-prepared trimmings—collars, bands of embroidery, braids in many forms, galons in wool and silk—all of which are designed to lighten the work of the smaller dress-making establishments, and by consequence the length of their bills to the customer. Many of these trimmings are in perfect taste, and need only to be chosen to suit well the material of the gown to produce an excellent effect.

All housewives who study refinement are acquainted with the virtues of "Sanitas," that wonderful preparation from the pine-woods that is pleasant to the most sensitive nostrils, and at the same time is so powerful a bactericide that it kills off all injurious germs as

effectually as though it were offensive to smell. But while we are nearly all aware of the pleasant and



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useful qualities of "Sanitas" as a household disinfectant, and most nice bath-rooms contain one of the shilling "Sanitas Eucalyptus Disinfectors," it is not so universally known that there are preparations of it for toilet use. There are excellent toilet-soaps, pure and safe for family use, at but a shilling and one-and-threepence for boxes of three tablets. Then especially should be noted the toilet-water and the preparations for tooth-cleaning, which can be had, under the name of "Zanol" dentifrice, in the form of powder, paste, or fluid wash as preferred. Attention should also be drawn to the use of the "Sanitas" bronchitis kettle and inhalers for asthma, consumption, or bronchitis and cough; and the dog soap is a perfect boon for domestic pets.

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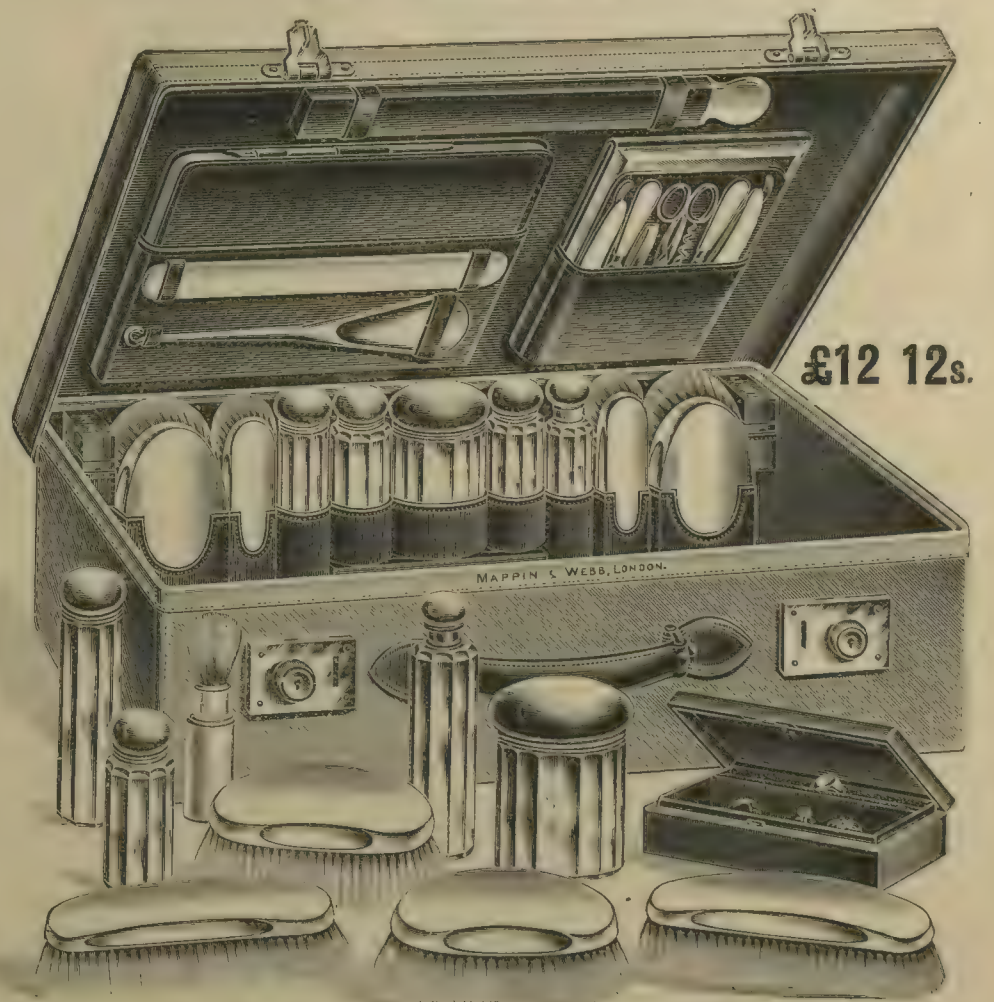
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ART NOTES.

Two of Mr. Sargent's more immediate sitters will be Lady Helen Vincent and Lady Cynthia Graham. The sisters, who present contrasts in beauty, will not be grouped together, though that was the painter's first design. There will be two canvases instead of one—a more convenient arrangement, no doubt, when they are regarded as family possessions. The sitters of Reynolds and Gainsborough, in several notable cases, were supplied by the same family and its immediate connections. Mr. Sargent has had a like fortune in other instances than that conspicuously supplied by the Wertheimer group; and these portraits of Lord Feversham's two daughters will be the contemporaries, on the easels in Tite Street, of their brother's mother-in-law, Lady Warwick.

Three notable names have been secured by Messrs. Ernest Brown and Phillips at the Leicester Galleries to give importance to the first exhibition of the coming season—Mr. Conder as a colourist, Mr. C. H. Shannon as an artist most learned in the refinements of technique essential to great painting and drawing, Mr. Rothenstein as the able exponent of a certain phase of modern endeavours. And it is with such work that the art-loving public is at last more and more concerned. The ways of modern art have long deserted the plains that could be easily trodden by the multitude. Anecdote has been discarded, and with it the more obvious technical qualities by which it was appropriately companioned. The great oncoming body of young work that will soon replace the accepted Academical output of the moment is infinitely more subtle than that which has flourished for so many years. The revolution in the studios is irresistible, and the consequent revolution in the public's appreciation must be speedy and complete. The lesson of looking twice at a canvas is not difficult to learn; and, briefly, lack of attention is the simple explanation of most of the lack of true appreciation.

Attention is most fully rewarded in Leicester Square by the beauty of Mr. Conder's water-colours. Truly this artist does not hide his lights under any bushel of obscurities. They may be discovered at the first glance; but there are refinements of beauty—an inner vista—held in reserve for the attentive. The first impression may be of the slight culmination of effect that such an artist as Mr. Conder allows himself—an effect due to the tendencies of the composition.



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PHOTOGRAPHS BY GALE AND TOLDEN.

But it would be unjust to the artist of to-day to acknowledge this first impression—and pass on. A characteristic of the art that has the work of Corot as its type is that it is quiet, though perhaps emotional, reserved, though maybe intense.

Possibly emotion is not shared with Corot by Mr. Conder; nor do we wish to draw any parallel but this—that the artistic standpoint of the last fifty

years has been shared by many a one, and that this concentration has led to an ever-increasing regard for the subtleties of technique. Of the twenty-seven paintings now shown by Mr. Conder, some few must be declared below his own high standard. Too scattered in composition of form and lighting one of the larger specimens certainly is; but the accomplished precision of design in both these respects in the majority of the drawings renders all but praise inappropriate. Beautiful, among the fans, is the decorative treatment of a flat expanse of sand, with a gay line of dancing figures in "Those Yellow Sands." Fancy and fact dance together on this fan: Mr. Conder is happy in the art of keeping *bon accord* between the two. Very beautiful also are "A Summer Afternoon," with its well-regulated composition, and "The Lake Garden," with its lovely distant landscape.

Mr. C. H. Shannon shows some thirty studies in oil, water-colour, pastel, and sanguine. Each one displays the same conscious endeavour at technical distinction; each one is the accomplished realisation of an artistic sense. Thus, although one is well aware of the endeavour in the work, the result is by no means unfinished.

This display of the means to an end—the unveiled workmanship—is a marked characteristic of the modern draftsmanship that has reverted to the sixteenth century for its models. Mr. Shannon, however, is intensely modern, in spite and even because of this reminiscence of the sixteenth century. Watteau, too, has served as an example in the lesser work of this artist. G. F. Watts, and Watts' masters of the Venetian school, have also provided Mr.

Shannon with trusted guides. And yet we end with the declaration—without, we hope, a contradiction—that he is an entirely original as well as true artist.

At Mr. Baillie's Gallery, 1, Prince's Terrace, Bayswater, are collected pictures and sketches by Francis Dodd, Isabel Dacre, and others. There is a distinct note struck in the work of Mr. Dodd, a note of truth observed and recorded with energy and spontaneity. W. M.



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ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

Between two and three thousand persons, including twenty-three Bishops, were enrolled as members of the Liverpool Church Congress. A series of addresses by well-known men was arranged for at St. Luke's Church, Bold Street. Among the preachers were Prebendary Webb-Peploe, Dr. Taylor-Smith, Dean Lefroy, the Bishops of Ossory and Clogher, and Archdeacon Madden.

The Bishop of London has greatly benefited in health by his long holiday in Scotland. He has now returned to Fulham Palace, and has many engagements for the autumn.

The church of St. James's, Hatcham, which was a centre of ritualistic controversy in the early 'eighties, is preparing to celebrate its jubilee on Oct. 17. Among the special preachers who have promised to attend are the Dean of Peterborough and the Rev. E. J. Kennedy, Vicar of St. John's, Boscombe. Mr. Kennedy was formerly Vicar of St. James's, and it was by his efforts that the Mission Institute was built. The present Vicar is the Rev. G. E. Sowter, formerly Rector of St. George's, Birmingham.

The Bishop of Stepney will not be in residence at St. Paul's during October, as his doctor wishes him to prolong the time of rest and quiet which is necessary for his restoration to health. Prebendary Reynolds is to take his place.

An interesting meeting was held last week in Exeter Hall, when the friends of the Church Missionary Society assembled to take leave of workers who were about

to proceed to stations in Africa, India, Ceylon, and Mauritius. The Rev. B. Baring-Gould, one of the secretaries, said that, in all, 141 missionaries were going out. Of these fifty-five were proceeding to the mission-field for the first time. He noted the curious fact that

evangelist, Gipsy Smith, who has drawn very large crowds in all parts of South Africa. He is expected home to-morrow.

The late Bishop of St. Helena, the Right Rev. D. Holmes, was at one time a well-known educational worker in London. While Vicar of St. Philip's, Sydenham, he was a member of the London School Board. In 1889 he was appointed Dean of Grahamstown, and ten years later he went as Bishop to St. Helena. He showed much kindness and attention to the Boer prisoners during the war, and the fact that he knew their country personally formed a link of friendship.

Building operations have already begun at Marylebone Presbyterian Church, and it is hoped that the new premises will be finished in fifteen months. The stone-laying function is to take place in the early spring. In appealing for further help, Dr. Hanson notes that the expenses of the church are about £39 a week, and there is at present a weekly deficit of over £3.

The Bell Harry Tower of Canterbury was erected by Cardinal Morton towards the end of the fifteenth century, and for four hundred years it has been the most conspicuous feature of the Cathedral. It is to be repaired at a cost of £10,500, and the Dean of Canterbury, Dr. Wace, has made an earnest appeal to all Anglo-Saxon people to join in this national subscription. As the Archbishop of Canterbury says in a letter, the historical loss would be almost as great as the artistic loss if the tower were to be permanently injured. V.



Photo. Webster, Moscow.

WORK FOR THE WOUNDED: THE SEWING-ROOM IN THE ALEXANDER NEVSKY HALL OF THE KREMLIN PALACE, MOSCOW.

there was not a single clerical recruit from Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin. A valedictory address was given by the Rev. W. E. Burroughs, of St. Andrew's, Plymouth.

At a meeting recently held in the Church House it was decided to give the Anglican missionaries to South Africa a public welcome when they return to this country. A public welcome is also arranged for the Free Church

missionaries to South Africa. A public welcome is also arranged for the Free Church

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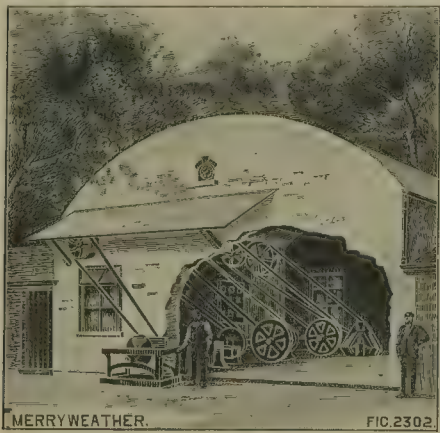
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WILLS & BEQUESTS

The will of MR. WILLIAM FRANCIS REYNOLDS, of Woodland Grange, Leamington, and late of Liverpool, cotton-broker, who died on July 27 last, has just been proved, and his property has been valued at £217,137. He gives an annuity of £2000 and the use of his residence to his wife while she remains his widow; £1000 to the Liverpool Homes for Catholic and Indigent Youths; £500 to his aunt, Miss Teresa Reynolds; and £500 to Monsignor James Nugent. The residue of his property he leaves, in trust, as to one third to his son and two thirds to his other children.

The will (dated Aug. 29, 1900), with a codicil (of Sept. 28, 1901), of MR. RICHARD DAWES, of 9, Angel Court, E.C., and Edmonscote, Ealing, solicitor, who died on Sept. 3, was proved on Sept. 22 by Mrs. Ellen Dawes, the widow, James Arthur Dawes, the son, and Miss Ellen Mary Dawes, the daughter, the value of the estate amounting to £129,584. The testator gives £2500, the contents of his house, and an annuity of £1000 to his wife; £2500 to his daughter; his interest in the premises, 9, Angel Court, to his son; £2500, in trust, for his god-daughter, Darita de Romana; £100 to his partner, Weeden Dawes; £210 to his dear kind friend, Alfred Charles de

Rothschild, for the purchase of a souvenir; and small legacies to relatives. The residue of his property he leaves to his son and daughter.

The will (dated Sept. 29, 1902) of MR. JAMES BRYHAM CARDWELL, of Pear-Tree House, Clayton Green, Chorley, who died on Aug. 14, was proved on

remaining one fifth to the children of his deceased daughter Mrs. Emily Amelia Geulden.

The will (dated Jan. 25, 1904), with a codicil (of Aug. 13, 1904), of MR. EDWARD GEORGE BARR, of 36, Mark Lane, E.C., who died on April 3, was proved on Sept. 20 by George Edmund Septimus Fryer, the

Sept. 23 by John Birch Cardwell, the son, and William Henderson, the value of the property amounting to £58,847. The testator gives his residence, with the effects therein and one fifth of his property, to his son; and the other four fifths, in trust, for his daughters Bessie Cardwell, Edith Cardwell, Lilian Cardwell, and Mary Taylor.

The will (dated Dec. 16, 1903), with a codicil (of June 10, 1904), of MR. JAMES CHARLES, of 24, North Grange Road, Headingley, Leeds, who died on July 3, has been proved by John William Charles, the son, Miss Helen Maude Charles, the daughter, and James Henry Charles, the son, the value of the estate being £55,923. He gives the household furniture, horses and carriages, and two fifths of all his property to his daughter Helen Maude; one fifth each to his children James Henry and John William; and the



Photo. Lark.

ACROSS THE ALPS BY BALLOON: CAPTAIN SPELTERINI ABOVE A SEA OF FOG DURING HIS UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE JUNGFRAU.

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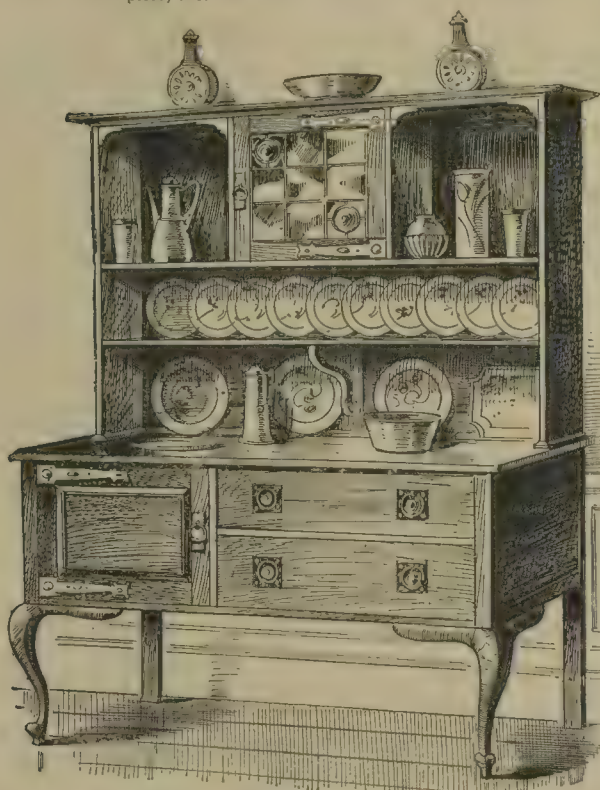
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son-in-law, the value of the estate being £48,609. The testator leaves one moiety of his property to his daughter Mrs. Anna Matilda Fryer, and the other moiety, in trust, for his daughter Mrs. Kate Frances Gunning for life, and then on further trusts for his four grandchildren.

The will (dated April 18, 1903) of MR. WILLIAM BEN. WARNER, of Normanhyrst, Alleyne Park, West Dulwich, who died on June 28, was proved on Sept. 26 by Mrs. Mary Alethia Warner, the widow, the Rev. Arthur John Mills, and John Lawrence Tricks, the executors, the value of the real and personal estate amounting to £40,563. Subject to small legacies to executors, the testator leaves the whole of his property to his wife for life or widowhood, and then to his children.

The will (dated July 16, 1900) of LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE AUGUSTUS ELLIOT, of 7, Kirkstall,

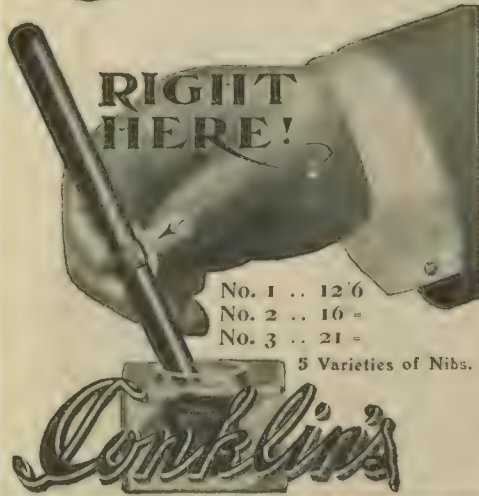


A GOLF CUP FOR THE TOUQUET CLUB.
Presented by Mr. Walter Judd; designed by Mappin and Webb.

Leeds, who died on July 27, was proved on Sept. 22 by Mrs. Blanche Wilhelmina Elliot, the widow, Frederick Barnard Elliot, the son, and the Rev. Spencer Richard Arthur Buller, the executors, the value of the property amounting to £38,608. The testator gives the balance of the "Charity account" in his books to the Pak Hoi Leper Fund, the Army Scripture Readers' Society, the Gordon Boys' Home, and the National Refuges; and £300 and the household furniture to his wife. The residue of his property he leaves, in trust, for his wife for life, and then, subject to a legacy of £500 to his grandson Francis Elliot Buller, as she shall appoint to his children or more remote issue.

The will (dated March 21, 1887), with two codicils (of Dec. 4, 1900, and Feb. 18, 1903), of MR. SAMUEL EDWARD MOSS, of the Langham Hotel, Portland Place, and 103, Fore Street, E.C., who died on Aug. 13, was proved on Sept. 21 by Mrs. Clara Moss, the widow, David Moss, the son, Hyam David Moss, John David

YOUR EYE



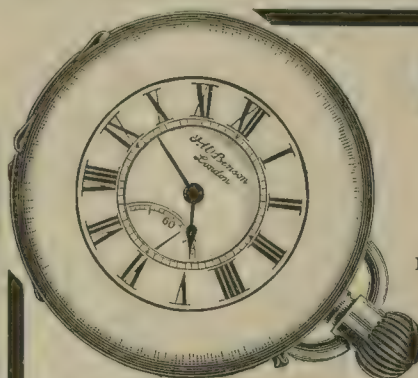
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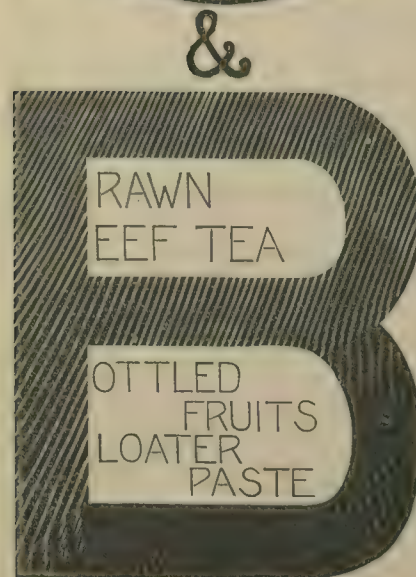
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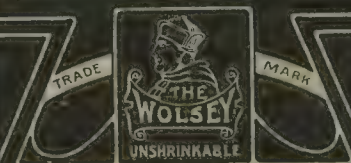
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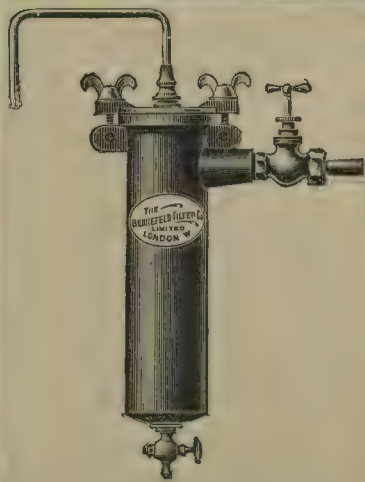
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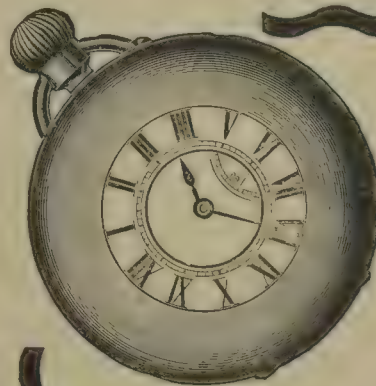
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Moss, and Charles David Moss, the value of the estate being £37,461. The testator bequeaths £50 each to the United Synagogue, the Jewish Board of Guardians, the Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum, and the Jews' Deaf and Dumb Home; £25 each to the Jews' Free Schools, the Institution for the Relief of the Indigent Blind of the Jewish Persuasion, and to the synagogue which he had been in the habit of attending; 200 dollars to the English, German, and Polish Synagogue at Montreal; £50 each to his executors, except his wife; £15 each to his brothers and sisters; and £1000 and an annuity of £1000 to his wife. The residue of his property he leaves to his children.

The will (dated May 20, 1896), with three codicils, of MISS ROSALIND ELIZABETH BEAUFORT, of 62, Montagu Square, who died on July 10, was proved on Sept. 21 by William Morris Beaufort, the brother, and Thomas Percy Fox, the executors, the value of the estate amounting to £24,248. The testatrix gives her interest in the premises, 52, Great Cumberland Place, to her niece Emily Alicia Warburton; £2000 to her

nephew Cecil Walter Beaufort; and £100 each to her executors. The residue of her property she leaves between her nephew Augustus Beaufort and her nieces Alicia Mary Payne, Emily Magdalena Fox, and Agnes Delacour Jarrett.

The will (dated Aug. 7, 1902) of SIR WILLIAM HENRY RATTIGAN, K.C., M.P., of 3, Cornwall Mansions, S.W., and 11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, who was killed while motoring on July 4, was proved on Sept. 20 by Dame Evelyn Rattigan, the widow, and Major Herbert William Rattigan, the son, the value of the property being £12,466. The testator gives an annuity of £1000, in addition to the annual sum she will receive from the family pension fund at Calcutta, and the use of his house and furniture, or an additional £200 per annum, should she elect not to reside there, to his wife; 100 rupees a month to his wife's mother, Mrs. Higgins; and his law-books and publications to his son Henry Adolphus. The residue of his property he leaves to his children Henry Adolphus, Herbert William, Alan Mansell, Ethel Matilda, Aileen Abbott, Clive Burgess, William Francis, Gerald Ernly, and Cyril Stanley,

the share of his son Frank, should he enter the diplomatic service, not to be less than a sum that will produce £450 per annum.

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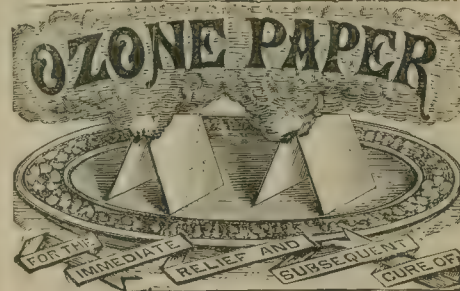
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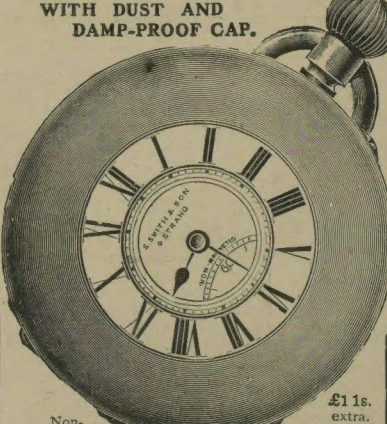


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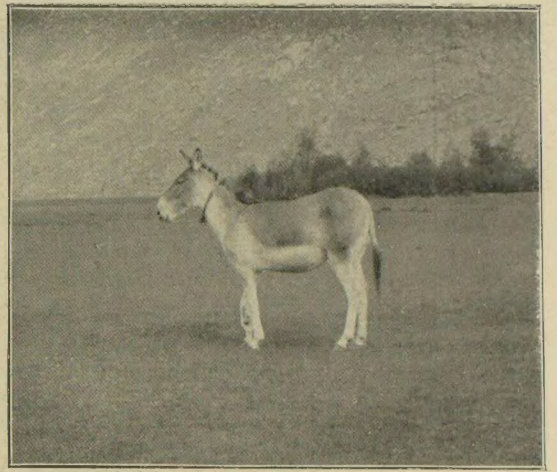
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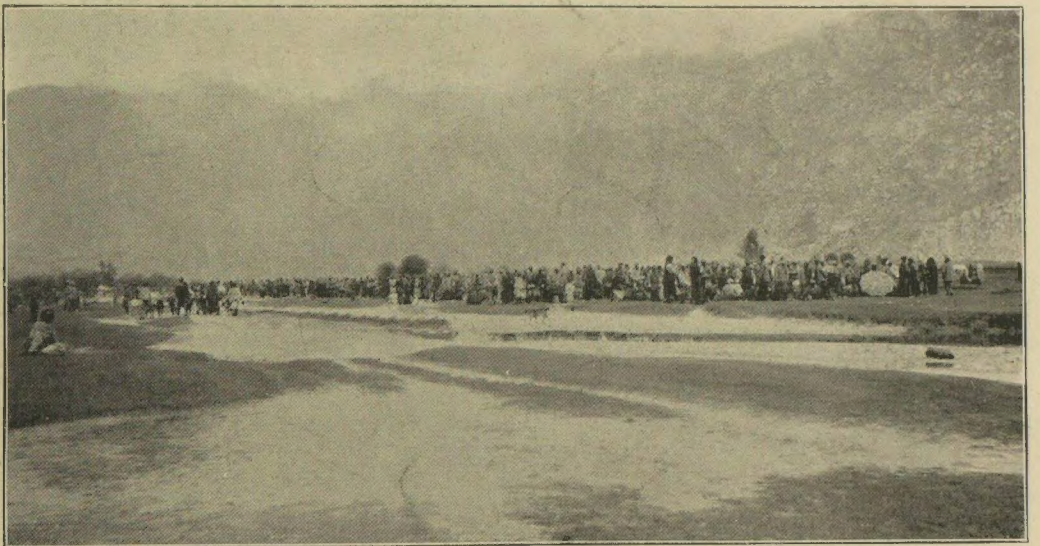
AT THE LASSA RACE-MEETING: THE TONGSA PENLOP AND THE NEPAULESE AGENT ON THE COURSE.



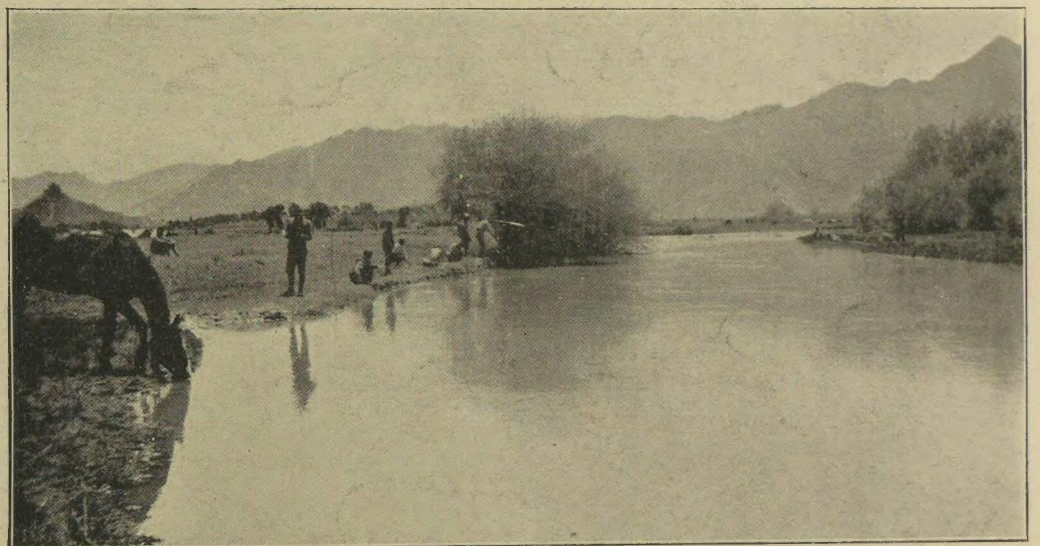
THE PROPERTY OF THE DALAI LAMA: A HALF-WILD KYANG.



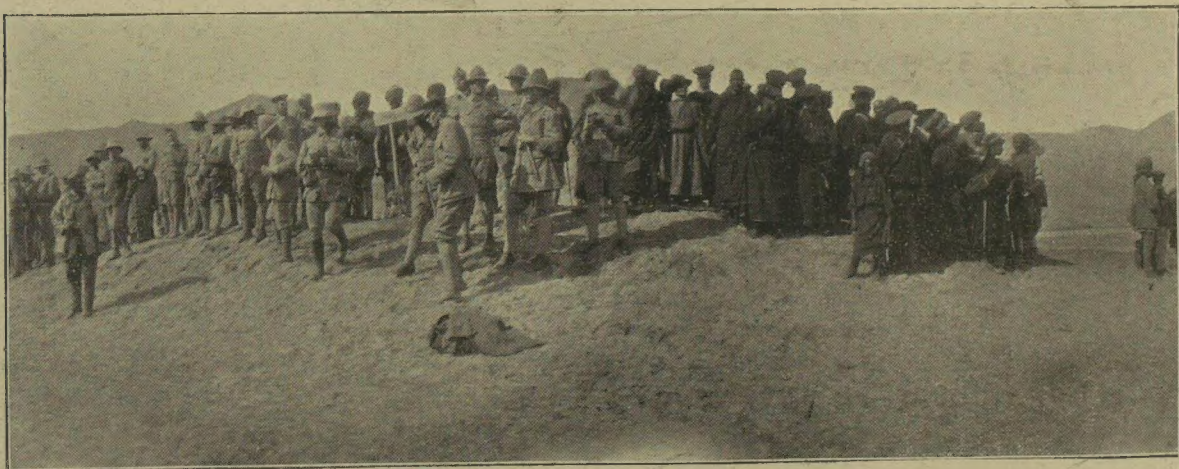
A FREQUENT SYMBOL OF RELIGION: A BUDDHA AT LASSA.



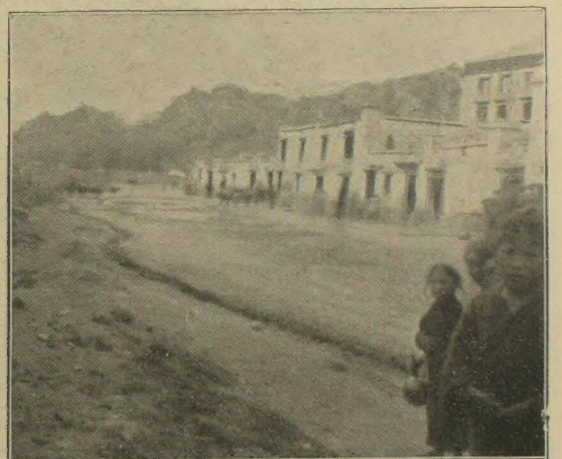
TRADE WITH THE BRITISH: A TIBETAN BAZAAR OUTSIDE THE MISSION CAMP



A PARALLEL TO THE JAPANESE TROOPS' FAVOURITE SPORT: BRITISH SOLDIERS FISHING.



EAST AND WEST ON THE TIBETAN TURF: AT THE LASSA RACE-MEETING.



A STREET SCENE IN LASSA.

WESTERN SPORT IN THE LAMAS' CAPITAL: THE FASCINATION OF THE TURF FOR EASTERN OFFICIALS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY OFFICERS OF THE EXPEDITION.

The Nepalese agent won on the Totalisator, and immediately inquired when the next meeting would be. The figure of Buddha is one of 80,000 observed by the British Mission on entering Lassa.



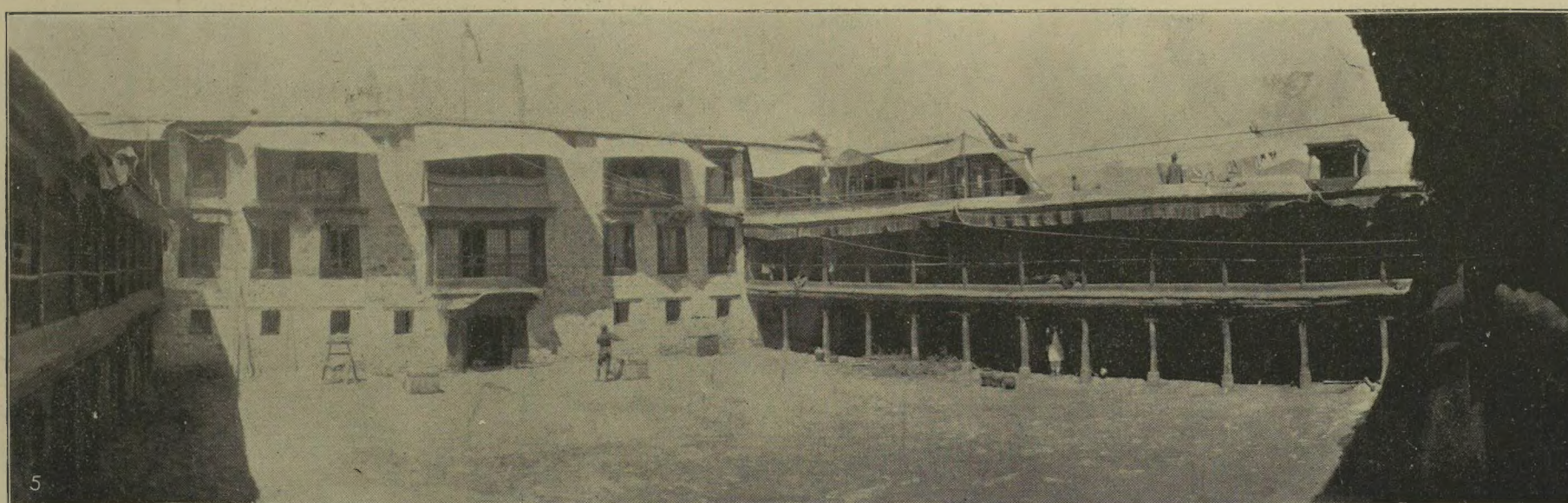
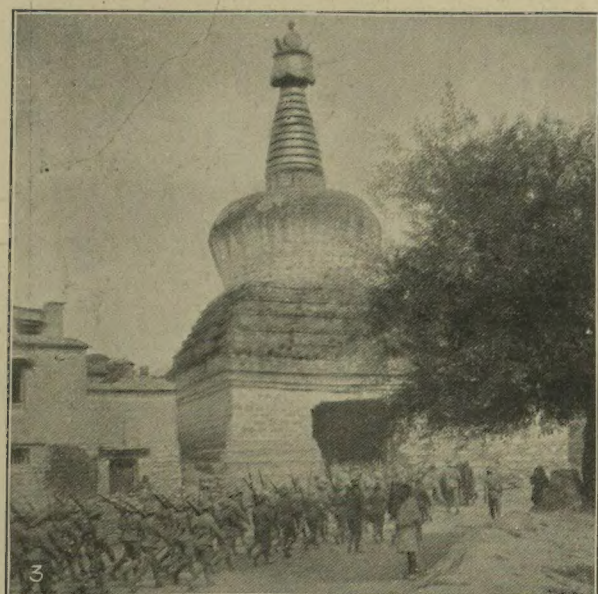
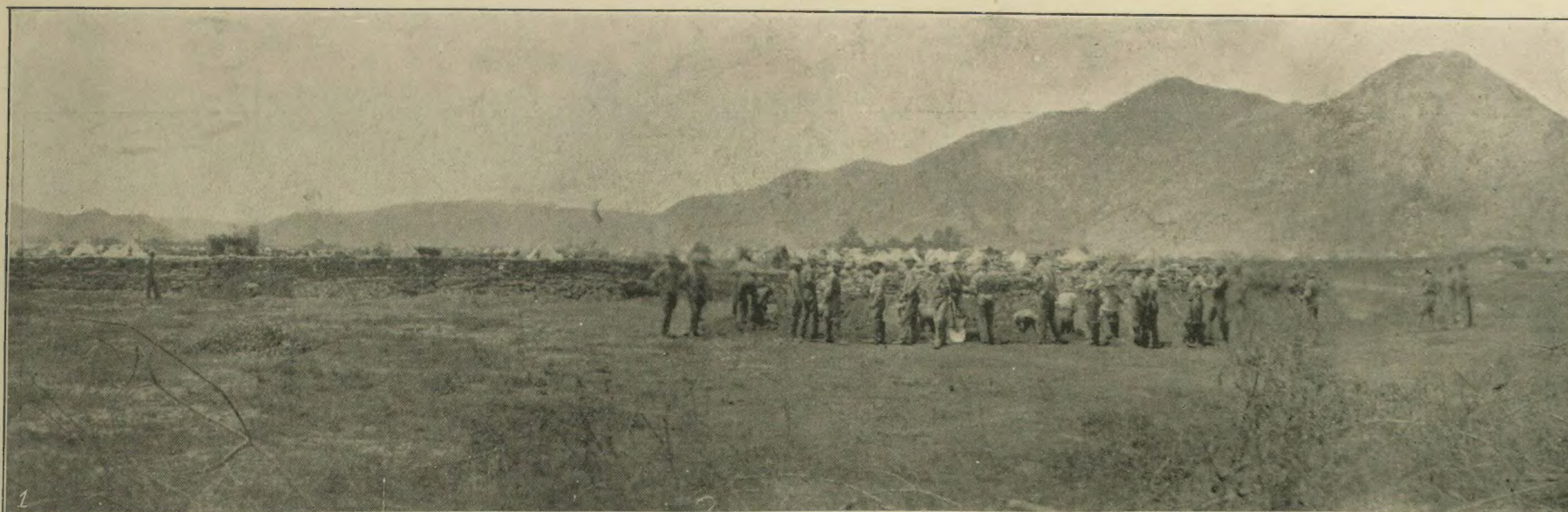
WHEN MANCHU FIRST CHECKED MUSCOVITE: ALBAZIN, THE RUSSIAN OUTPOST, SUMMONED BY THE MANCHU GENERAL TO SURRENDER IN 1685.

DRAWN BY R. CATOR WOODVILLE.

During the last quarter of the seventeenth century, Russia had pushed her outposts as far as the northern tributaries of the Amur River, and had planted the flourishing town of Albazin, which commanded nearly three thousand acres of cultivated land. In 1684 the Tsar presented the town with a coat-of-arms—a spread eagle, holding a bow and arrow in its claws—symbolical of mastery over the Chinese. Next year Albazin was assailed by a strong Manchu force, numbering nearly twenty thousand, armed with bows and sabres, fifteen cannon, and many matchlocks. The Chinese General sent in a demand for surrender, written in Manchu, Polish, and Russian, and as this was disregarded, a bombardment speedily reduced the town. The Governor was forced to come to terms, and surrendered, but received permission to march out with baggage and arms, the Chinese merely following to see that Russia made good her promise of retreat.

LASSA THE CURIOUS: HER QUAIN BUILDINGS, STREETS, AND PEOPLE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY OFFICERS OF THE EXPEDITION.



1. FORTIFYING THE BRITISH CAMP: FUSILIERS MAKING A WALL AND DITCH.
2. A TALL MONUMENT IN THE FIRST STREET ENTERED BY THE MISSION IN LASSA.

3. THE MAIN ENTRANCE TO LASSA: ESCORT PASSING THROUGH GOLDEN TOP CHORTEN.
4. THE BRITISH ALMS-GIVING: A CROWD OF LASSA POOR.

5. THE BRITISH HEADQUARTERS AT LASSA: THE HOUSE WHERE THE MISSION IS LODGED.
6. DISGRACED FOR NOT STOPPING THE BRITISH: THE TA LAMA AT LASSA.